

No. 214 DECEMBER 1986

Spearhead

50p



WE'RE BACK!

Tyndall
and Morse
leave jail

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Shadow boxing with AIDS

So now the Government is going to spend over £20 million in a massive nationwide campaign to warn people about the danger of the AIDS disease and how to avoid it. One supposes that we are expected to applaud our rulers for their 'concern' for the national welfare and health.

We should not do so, for all the Government is doing is asking the taxpayer to fork out to bail it out of a problem that is mainly its (and preceding governments') creation.

It is noteworthy that the AIDS menace has come not so very long in the wake of homosexual 'liberation', the coming out of the closet of the queer community in Britain, America and elsewhere as a result of laws passed a couple of decades or so ago to make homosexual practices legal. Before that, homosexuality existed for thousands of years but no AIDS threat presented itself.

The legalisation of homosexuality has not created something that did not previously exist but it very definitely has caused it to increase and spread.

Today only a tiny minority of members of parliament, including Tory members, would advocate that the law permitting homosexuality should be repealed. Only the British National Party among political groups today

would support such a repeal.

Yet a bringing back of the ban on homosexual practices is in fact now a vital policy — indeed the most vital one — if the fight against AIDS is to succeed.

Likewise, the Government and its opponents in parliament are doing next to nothing to stop the flood of immigrants from African countries into Britain, who are a major source of the disease. It is now estimated that something like 5 million people in Africa are AIDS carriers. The mind boggles at the prospect of what this influx may do in the way of extending the disease in this country.

The situation in which we are placed now demands measures of the utmost ruthlessness to protect the health of the British nation. Not only must all immigrants who are possible AIDS carriers be prevented entry into Britain and those already here repatriated, not only must the ancient laws prohibiting homosexual practices be brought back, but all known homosexuals should be placed into isolation from the rest of the populace until the disease is eradicated.

Some will say that these measures are much too 'illiberal'. Illiberal indeed they are! And it is high time that we started to cast



OUT OF THE CLOSET
'Liberation' of queers is the main cause of the spread of AIDS.

'liberalism' out of the window, such is its menace to the nation in hundreds of different fields.

Of course the politicians always have an answer to these problems and that is just to throw more money at them. They created a problem of starvation in Africa by the policy of decolonisation; now they are asking us all to dip into our pockets to combat that problem. They created a problem in our inner city areas by permitting massed immigration; now they are asking us to dip into our pockets to combat that problem also. AIDS is just the latest on the list of disasters for which the long-suffering British people must pay money, and all of which could have been avoided by our rulers had they been wiser and heeded the voices of common sense within the nation.

'Racial attack' scaremongers eat their words

For some time now our propagandists of press and broadcasting have been deliberately whipping up a wave of public hysteria over a series of arson attacks against Asian property in the London area, claiming that these must be 'racially motivated' and are without doubt the work of awful 'racists' like the supporters of the British National Party.

Last month when another fire broke out in East Ham in which 3 Tamils were killed and 6 more injured the same whine about 'racial attacks' broke out again, with fresh agitation for punitive action against the white 'racist' groups alleged to be behind them.

In the event it transpired that the main suspicion fell on 6 other Tamils, who have now been charged with the fire. 3 more are also being sought for questioning over it. Detectives are satisfied that the attack was the result of a personal grudge between rival groups of Asians rather than an attack by Whites.

There is much evidence that these attacks have been part of a gang war between Tamil factions holding opposite positions on the question of Tamil independence in Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon). As with the Sikh separatists, they have imported their war into Britain.

Will this increasing evidence that these much publicised 'racial attacks' are in fact blows struck in wars between different groups of immigrants now dampen down the propaganda campaign in which journalists and broadcasters have tried to blame them on Whites who object to their country being made multi-racial? Very probably not.

Blatant Bias Corporation

We have followed with some amusement the big public row that has ensued as a result of the protests of some Conservatives, including party Chairman Norman Tebbit, about the alleged left-wing bias of the BBC.

That that Corporation is infested with marxists is a fact over which there can scarcely be any dispute. To speak of the BBC, however, being a leftist-controlled institution is to aim somewhat wide of the target. The reality is that the BBC is wholeheartedly dedicated to the defence of what we might best call the 'liberal establishment' and to

SPEARHEAD

No. 214 DECEMBER 1986.

PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS

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THE BEEB
Not left, not right — just liberal establishment.

excluding from its programmes any voices or opinions considered genuinely dangerous to that establishment. Leftist propaganda is of course a vital part of the output of the liberal establishment but by no means the only part. On some programmes 'Conservative' views will appear to predominate. That is no proof that accusations of 'control' and 'bias' against the BBC are wrong; it only indicates that some of those who make them have not got the Corporation clearly fixed in their sights. They see part of the poison but they seem wholly unaware of, or wholly afraid to talk about, the complete picture.

In fact a lot of public splutter about the 'leftists' in the BBC is most probably very welcome to the real controllers of that institution because it all helps to confuse the issue. Red-watchers can easily be refuted by reference to the more Conservative-orientated views that are often broadcast. An instance of this was when Mr. Bill Rodgers of the SDP spoke in defence of the BBC with regard to its 'patriotic' role in the Second World War. The true fact is of course that in the Second World War the same establishment was in control of the Beeb as now and it had basically the same policy. 'Patriotism' at that time was perfectly acceptable because it was a weapon in the war against Hitler and National Socialist Germany, the destruction of which was of course the liberal establishment's main priority. It need be no cause for surprise that

the BBC was in the forefront of that war effort.

The BBC is neither 'left-wing' nor 'right-wing'; it is liberalist, internationalist, multi-racialist and anti- any genuine patriotism based on a racial foundation. It is an institution consecrated to the promotion of one-world ideals. It is people who can be relied upon to further those ideals, or at least not to oppose them, who staff the BBC's services, not specifically leftists or marxists (although these are numerous enough).

Among the thoroughly nonsensical solutions now being peddled as antidotes to the BBC brainwashers is that the Corporation should be split up into lots of 'independent' broadcasting bodies, paying their way, like the other commercial broadcasting companies, by means of advertising. Anyone who imagines that this will result in a greater 'freedom' of expression on controversial subjects must of course have been born yesterday. It is a fact that control over advertising revenue is one of the major weapons used by big business and big money to gag the press and the commercial broadcasters that already exist. With such an extended network of commercial broadcasting, the same censorship would exist as already exists today and the same views and opinions would continue to predominate.

For the moment the best service we can do the debate concerning the BBC is to knock

thoroughly on the head the asinine idea that it can somehow be 'independent'. No such vast institution as the Beeb is can function without 'control' by somebody. What is important is that that control should rest in the hands of people representative of the British nation and operated in the interests of the British Nation. In fact it has never been either. Let us hope it one day will be both.

Faked evidence?

French Premier Jacques Chirac recently cast some fascinating light on the episode of the bomb planted on the Israeli airliner at Heathrow last April. In an interview with the *Washington Times* he stated that it was the opinion of West German Chancellor Kohl and his Foreign Secretary Hans-Dietrich Genscher that the bomb plot was probably organised jointly by renegade Syrians and Israel's secret service Mossad, with the intention of getting the blame placed on the Syrian Government, the hope being that this would bring down Syrian President Hasez Assad, an inveterate opponent of Israel.

Chirac went on to say that British intelligence knew who was behind the plot and in fact collaborated in faking evidence about the complicity of the Syrian Government. He said to the interviewer: "You can write what I believe, but I don't wish to be quoted." The paper nevertheless went on and quoted him, causing him considerable political embarrassment.

It will be remembered that the British Government accepted, hook, line and sinker, the story that Syria was behind the planting of the bomb, and proceeded to expel the Syrian Ambassador in London and a number of his staff. At the same time the Tory press conducted a frenzied campaign of condemnation of the Syrian Government.

What was the actual truth? We may never know for certain, but we can apply to this question the old formula used in assessing responsibility for crimes, *Cui Bono?* (Who gains?) Undoubtedly, Israel gains every time that she or her citizens become the targets of a terrorist attack. She gains in international sympathy. She gains in the hostility generated against her enemies. She gains in being provided with fresh pretext for aggressive operations against her neighbours.

At the present time an Arab nationalist, Nezar Hindawi, is in the early stages of a life sentence in one of Britain's jails, imposed on him for his part in the plot. Of one thing we can be sure: somewhere there are some much bigger villains of the piece who are walking free.

Sell out in the air

The Government seems not to have abandoned its determination to sell out British Leyland to foreign ownership. Talks are now taking place with the Dutch DAF company and the US Paccar Group with a view to a take-over of Leyland Trucks. It is admitted that such a take-over would lead to more losses of jobs.

COVER PICTURE: John Tyndall and John Morse leave Wormwood Scrubs Prison on November 14th. Photo by Adam Saunders

CAPTIVES OF 'DEMOCRACY'

How two men went to prison for opposing race treason, as told by JOHN TYNDALL

I WRITE THESE WORDS in a jail cell. Instead of the usual typewriter, I have a cheap ball-point pen and exercise book. My right hand is cramped, for I have been doing a great deal of writing in the last four months. In a day or two I shall be free again, along with my colleague who was imprisoned with me, and we shall resume our publishing activities again, undeterred by our experience.

Back in July I warned readers that publication of *Spearhead* may have to be suspended, as I faced, with John Morse, Editor of *British Nationalist*, a prosecution which could land both of us in prison. As most readers know, this did in fact happen. At Southwark Crown Court in South London we were both found guilty of having published words liable to stir up 'race hatred', and given sentences of one year's imprisonment each. We appealed against these sentences and were successful, getting them cut to six months each plus six further months suspended. As a result we are due for release from prison on Friday, the 14th November, and will again be back in the fight.

The circumstances and outcome of our trial were a revelation to all those who attended it. A great deal has been written in the Tory press of late about the viciousness of the left-wing 'anti-racist' lobby in Britain and the way it hounds and persecutes all those suspected of 'racist' tendencies. But in fact the 'anti-racist' apparatus maintained by the present Tory Government is at least equally vicious in this regard, though its methods are sometimes different.

POLICE VISIT

I had wind of what was afoot some time last year when I was visited by an Inspector from Scotland Yard's Community Relations Branch. I find most police officers agreeable fellows and usually get on well with them, as of course is my normal policy. This individual, however, was a decidedly unpleasant specimen and he put me on my guard immediately.

He came armed with photo-copies of several issues of *Spearhead* and *British Nationalist*, with which publication I am also connected, and proceeded in a booming courtroom voice to read out certain details of these issues and ask me what was my connection with them. We were in a smallish room and my hearing is reasonably good. I was tempted to suggest to the pompous ass that he would tire himself less if he spoke more quietly, but I dismissed the thought; it would have been a waste of time. He was obviously enjoying

In order to destroy the prestige of heroism for political crime we shall send it for trial in the category of thieving, murder and every kind of abominable and filthy crime. Public opinion will then confuse in its conception this category of crime with the disgrace attaching to every other and will brand it with the same contempt.

The Protocols of the Elders of Zion



FREE AT LAST!
Tyndall and Morse outside prison gate.

Photo by Alfred Waite

himself and was filled with an overwhelming sense of the importance of his mission. I decided to be forbearing with him and answer his questions with a minimum of fuss.

A telephone conversation with John Morse established that he had been the recipient of a similar police visit and interrogation. A prosecution was obviously in the wind.

To cut a long story short, we were summoned to appear at Horseferry Road Magistrates Court to answer charges under Section 5a of the Public Order Act of having "conspired...to publish divers items of written matter which were threatening, abusive or insulting in cases where, having regard to all the circumstances, hatred was likely to be stirred up against racial groups, namely coloured people, Asians and Jews, in Great Britain." We were there committed for trial at Crown Court, where we appeared on the 8th July.

Pending the trial, we were supplied with photocopies of all the material that was being used in the prosecution's case. We asked for

information on the specific passages that were considered to have landed us on the wrong side of the law but this information was never provided. It was obvious that the prosecution's strategy was to produce in evidence as much material dealing with racial matters as the jury could be expected to digest, and hope that the general impact would shock the latter into finding against us.

In the outcome we were never told, even after we had been found guilty, which actual words were considered by the jury to have been unlawful and which were not, and we have had to surmise, in the light of the emphasis that the prosecution placed on each piece of evidence, which were the ones that were our undoing.

JEWRY ADDRESSES JURY

The composition of the prosecuting team was itself a revelation of the powers currently ruling in Britain. Remember that this was an action brought by the Crown, by the State; it was not a private action. Two British subjects were on trial in their own country, and it was a department of their own Government, namely the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, that had brought the charges against them.

The prosecution team consisted of three male barristers: Mr. Cassel (who led), Mr. Solly and Mr. Topolski. Accompanying them, and seemingly as a concession to the 'Goyim', was a negress. It might have been asked of the Crown that one member of the team — if only one — should be a person with his or her ancestral roots among the Anglo-Saxon or Celtic peoples indigenous to this country. But we were not to be allowed even that small concession!

The intentions as to prosecution strategy were confirmed when Mr. Timothy Cassel, QC, began presenting his case. He took an exceedingly long time over it, and it included evidence of written items that by no stretch of imagination could be regarded as offending under the Act in question. Quite obviously, the object was to frighten the jury with a description of what dangerous extremists must be the two men who sat in the dock before them, so that they would be prejudiced against us almost from the start. We were taken up on one passage where John Morse stated that Britain needs a revolution. To write such a thing is not illegal — yet. But it did not prevent Mr. Cassel making a big meal out of it. Later in the witness box my colleague stressed that any radical change in

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human affairs, whether political or otherwise, was deemed to be revolutionary, and that did not mean that such a change had to be brought about by violent or illegal means. "Name me an example," Mr. Cassel demanded. "The Reform Bill of 1832," John Morse replied. Mr. Cassel seemed somewhat deflated.

In another part of the trial Mr. Cassel produced an article from *Spearhead* written by Stanley Clayton-Garnett in which the author referred to Hitler having solved a 6-million unemployment problem in Germany. To people of the background and mind of this prosecuting counsel, that figure seems to paralyse the rational faculties and lead to extremely silly outbursts. His voice quivering with emotion, Mr. Cassel tried to insinuate that the reference was to 6 million Jews being gassed. It was of course plain to the meanest intelligence that it was an intended reference to the 6 million German workers for whom Hitler found jobs, and I was forced to give Mr. Cassel a little history lesson to point this fact out.

HOW WE GOT CAUGHT

As I have said, we have got to guess at what items eventually secured our conviction, and it is exceedingly important that we should do so as correctly as possible, as our prosecution was obviously a test case, intended to be followed by others if successful. At stake is not only our own future freedom but that of our party colleagues and friends, and indeed all people in this country who venture to speak out in opposition to the multi-racial madness. The guidance that we give arising out of the outcome of our own case has a vital bearing on the whole future strategy and tactics employed on this issue.

We have in the months following given a great deal of thought and discussion to this matter, and I give to readers the conclusions we have reached, hoping that these will be taken note of very carefully.

It is necessary for me to do even this with a great deal of circumspection, since the repetition *verbatim* of the passages in question could result in the risk of our being charged and convicted again, for precisely the same 'offences'.

We consider that one of the major causes of our being found guilty was an editorial in the May 1985 issue of *British Nationalist* dealing with the South African situation, in which certain races were referred to in terms of superiority and inferiority. In the witness box we were asked what we meant by 'superior' and 'inferior' and we replied that we were referring to the accomplishments of the respective races throughout the world, and in particular Africa, and we had in mind as criteria the particular arts and capabilities required for the construction of our own civilisation; we were not attempting to establish any absolute and all-embracing standard of what was superior and what was inferior.

A view that might have been considered relevant in regard to this item was that it

related to the merits of different races **outside Great Britain** and therefore could not have been valid as evidence that we had said things abusive or insulting to members of racial groups **in Britain**. The counter-argument to this was that such races in Britain, feeling a certain sense of identification with ethnically similar people overseas, would inevitably feel themselves to be included in, and therefore affected by, adverse comments made about the latter.

We feel that this item was in all likelihood one of those that influenced the jury into finding us guilty. It may be considered an appalling commentary on the jury's state of mind, but we cannot indulge in the luxury of going into a long dissertation on that subject here; our concern is to protect ourselves and others against future race convictions, and we must therefore advise that the use of such terms as 'superior' and 'inferior' in description of different racial groups should in future be regarded as treading on thin ice. We must also advise that the claim that such terms are intended to relate to races outside and not inside Britain is not assured of being accepted as a valid defence.

One reason why we believe that this item played a part in our conviction is that it was the strongest of all printed passages cited in the evidence used against John Morse, who was charged only with regard to the contents of *British Nationalist*. John Morse was, as stated, found guilty along with me, and so it must be assumed that this item was a factor in his conviction — and possibly a decisive one. In that case it would have been a factor in getting me convicted too but not of course the only one.

EVIDENCE AGAINST EDITOR

In the case of the contents of *Spearhead*, which did not concern the charge against John Morse, there were 3 items of evidence which probably had the greatest impact on the case. One of these was a series of 6 drawings printed in the January 1984 issue, which was subsequently reproduced as a leaflet, and which showed the various stages of change brought about in an area as it became settled increasingly by members of certain racial groups. This 'cartoon strip', as it were, was entitled 'Middle Class Awakening', and the drawings were underlined by captions quoting the remarks of a white couple living in one of the houses as they saw the change taking place.

The safest thing I can say here about the drawings is that they indicated increasing signs of communal strife. When in the witness box I stressed that this was the intention behind the feature. Prosecuting counsel drew my attention to illustrations of damage and asked me whether these were intended to show that this was the kind of thing customarily done by members of ethnic minorities. I replied that it was the kind of thing that happened when there was inter-racial strife, and that it was my belief that

inter-racial strife was the usual result of the settlement by differing racial groups in a single neighbourhood — the drawings and captions did not attempt to imply that members of ethnic minorities were the **only** people who might, in such a situation of strife, cause damage to property.

It is nevertheless my view that these drawings, taken into consideration with the captions accompanying them, were a very likely factor in the charge against me alone — and excluding John Morse — being regarded by the jury as proven. I must therefore advise that the issue of *Spearhead* containing them, if copies are still in anyone's possession, should not be distributed publicly anywhere in the United Kingdom. This also would of course apply to copies made of the offending page and distributed as leaflets, as has happened in some areas.

'RACE WAR' COMMENT

The second of the items in *Spearhead* used against me which must be considered as a possible cause of conviction was an article printed in the August 1984 issue which was in fact a reprint from an American publication affirming the belief that there existed a global race war and that in that war there could be no neutrals. It was quite obvious to us from the nature of the proceedings that this item had an impact on the court. I need hardly say that the American author and publisher of the original article cannot be blamed in any way for the effect it had on the outcome of our case; they produced it for the American market, where no race laws exist comparable to those in this country. Our American friends did not ask us to republish the article; we decided to do so entirely on our own initiative.

I cannot elaborate on the wording contained in this article without running the risk of repeating the very same passages as those which led, probably, to my own conviction; I can only recommend to those in possession of the issue in question that they study its contents carefully in the light of what I have said about it.

It would probably not be overstepping the bounds of 'legality' in the future to use the expression 'race war', or indeed to admit that such a thing is in progress. For instance, supposing that someone wrote that the effect of throwing different races together in a single area would be 'race war', that would almost certainly be admissible. What would, on the other hand, not be prudent would be to suggest: (1) that the race war is the responsibility of any specific racial group; and (2) that in such a war Whites should take up a position of defence of their own side. Yes, I know what you are thinking! But that is the *de facto* position we have reached in Britain today, and we have to live with it until we can change it. I do not want my friends to land up where I have been for the past 4 months, and it is my duty to offer guidance to them as to how not to do so.

Contd. overleaf

CAPTIVES OF 'DEMOCRACY'

(Contd. from prev. page)

One other item in *Spearhead* is likely to have contributed to my own conviction and this, if anything, more so than the others. This was an article by Ivan Taylor published in the same issue as the 'race war' item, that of August 1984. Again I am not able to quote the offending words but can only say that they contained decidedly unfavourable references to the standards of morality achieved by certain racial groups. Quite clearly, such outright condemnation of the morality of any identified racial group must now be regarded as 'dangerous', although it still should be possible to say that concepts of morality do differ between differing races, and that this is an argument against the proposition that they should be integrated together.

I offer these lines of guidance to others engaged as publicists of views on racial matters for an important reason. I abominate as much as anyone the laws by which we are currently governed on these matters — after all, who currently has more reason to than I?!! At the same time neither I nor any of us is at present in a position to change these laws. The only way in which we one day may be able to change them is to build up our own movement so that it can eventually acquire the power to determine legislation in Britain. This means keeping it in being, and that will not be possible if we all land ourselves in jail! I do not intend to oblige our enemies by presenting to them on a plate the excuse to jail me again, and I see no advantage in putting fellow nationalists in a similar position.

NOT FIGHTING ON THE ENEMY'S GROUND

This means that in the future both I and everyone else will just have to 'watch our footwork'. We must maintain the same uncompromising opposition to the conspiracy of multi-racialism, but in doing so we must employ tactics that ensure so far as possible that we maintain our freedom. We are up against an enemy that has more firepower than we have. In a direct frontal challenge we are bound to be cut to pieces by him. We must fight him on ground of our choosing and not his. There must be no 'charges of the Light Brigade', which, as one witnessing French officer at that event said, was "magnificent but not war."

We were found guilty of using words that were 'threatening, abusive or insulting'. Here the operative word is 'or'. It means that the jury were satisfied that one of these descriptions applied, though not necessary all of them. In addition, it is clear that the jury found that the words used were likely to 'stir up hatred'. We offered in our defence ample evidence that words which could be similarly classified had been used repeatedly against Whites in this country. This was of course not

considered relevant. Aside from the specific guidelines I have given here, it is obviously necessary for any would-be publicist of racial nationalist views in the future to use his or her own common sense as to what words are liable to run the risk of similar trouble with the law. Clearly, one's own subjective view of what is reasonable and not reasonable is not enough; one must put oneself in the position of a jury comprising the sort of people we had to face at Southwark Court and imagine how its members would think.

WEAK WHITES

Throughout our trial the members of our jury were, naturally enough, an object of psychological study to us as we were to them. In the intervals we compared impressions with our supporters. The general view was that the 12 jurors (all white, as we had eliminated **no less than 5** non-Whites by exercising the right of challenge) were mostly a weak-looking lot, predominantly middle- to lower-middle-class and probably largely with 'liberal' sentiments. If they are considered to be representative of the white population of the Greater London area, it is virtually certain that at least some of them are unhappy about immigration and forced multi-racialism and would favour some repatriation scheme. Nevertheless, they arrived at a unanimous verdict that we had done wrong against the law. From this it is quite clear that among the very large section of the populace that shares our view about the undesirability of the racial change in Britain there are many who are so flabby of mind that they cannot see justification in some the vigorous methods of racial self-defence that we have employed. Better, in other words, racial death than to risk hurting anyone outside one's own group!

My guess is that this jury was eventually largely swayed against us by the man who emerged at the end as its foreman, who had about him the look of a trade union shop steward or possibly some minor local Labour Party official. Where there is a flock of sheep, you just need one wolf — even a small one — and he will take over.

Our defence counsel conducted his case intelligently and capably. I do not fault his performance when it is looked at from the standpoint of a barrister trying to get the best possible result for his clients. He chose his own method of approach without any attempt at influence from either of us. Had we conducted our own defence, we would most certainly have done so more aggressively, but we are politicals, not lawyers, and we look at things from a different standpoint. It is not for me to say which approach would have had the most favourable result, because I honestly don't know.

The rest is known. John Morse was found guilty on the one count on which he was charged, and I was found guilty on the two charges relating to me. We were given one year's imprisonment each, in my case this representing two sentences running concur-

rently. We both believe that these two sentences were quite savage for first 'offences' of this kind, and I believe that in John Morse's case this savagery was unforgivable, as he had the lesser responsibility — something that was made clear in the evidence I gave, both in the court and in my earlier answers to the police.

Throughout the trial we were loyally supported by a group of party members and friends, who gave up many days of their time to attend court with us, providing physical security (in case it was needed) as well as moral encouragement. John and I will forever be grateful to these people for the trouble they took to be with us.

It was quite clear that this was a case the 'establishment' did not want to be highly publicised. For most of the time there seemed to be no reporters in court apart from representatives of far left, black and Jewish publications. Scarcely a word appeared in the Tory press usually so vehement about 'anti-racist' persecution when it comes from their political opponents. In this case the persecution came of course from a Tory Government, and that made it a vastly different matter. The verdict having been reached, the reports were very small and, needless to say, quoted only what the prosecuting counsel and judge said, with nothing quoted of what we said.

AND SO TO JAIL

We were assigned to Wormwood Scrubs Prison, although we did not expect to be there for long; convicted men in our category are usually sent to open prisons to serve most of their sentences. We found that we would be entitled to apply for parole in due course and, if successful, would be eligible for release with full remission in 6 months. We did not take it for granted, however, that we would be paroled. We believed that heavy pressures had been brought to bear in the determination of our sentence and that similar pressures might obstruct the granting of parole. We had also lodged an appeal against severity of sentence, but without much expectation that this would succeed, and for reasons of the same pressures. We adjusted ourselves, therefore, to the idea of being in confinement for either 6 or 8 months.

On arrival at the prison, we put in an application to go on what is known as 'Rule 43'. This is a very necessary step for nationalists whose cases have attracted any sort of publicity. About one-fifth of Britain's prison population today is black, and in areas of high immigrant concentration like London that proportion is likely to be higher still. On an exercise yard overlooked by our cell we counted over 60 Blacks out of a total of about 180. In an article in the *Daily Mail* earlier this year it was acknowledged that this has become a major problem, with mounting racial conflict in which Blacks had an advantage due to their tendency to stick together and hunt in packs, while Whites did not exercise the same solidarity.

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John Morse and I face physical threat all the time in the course of our activities outside prison, and we accept the hazard. In prison, however, there are important differences. Apart from the risk of getting caught heavily outnumbered, there is the fact that any act of self-defence is liable to result in disciplinary punishment and loss of remission — even if the other party started the trouble. We learned that it is a common practice of Blacks facing punishment for disciplinary offences against prison officers to claim at enquiries that the officers made 'racist' remarks against them, thus provoking their actions, and on one occasion we overheard out of our window one Black counselling another facing a disciplinary charge. "Tell them the screw called you a f...ing nigger," the counsellor said, "and you've a good chance of getting off."

My colleague and I could see that the same defence might be offered by a Black caught assaulting one of us, regardless of whether it was true or not, and that consequently we might get punished and lose some of our remission as a result. We owed it to our movement and to ourselves to get out of jail at the earliest possible date, and that meant keeping out of trouble. Rule 43 provides for the segregation of prisoners on it from the rest of the inmates and for internment in a special unit of the prison set aside for this purpose. We took advantage of this facility and in the outcome were glad we did so for the opportunities it offered us.

The arrangement also had an adverse side to it, however. We had to live in close proximity to a particularly loathsome type of criminal. A fairly large proportion of our neighbours consisted, as one prison officer warned us it would do, of the absolute scum of the earth. Prisoners who have to apply for protection in jail are, very largely, child molesters and child murderers (often combined in the same person), rapists and 'grasses', who will inform on their accomplices. From this the reader will see that the company we had to keep was far from pleasant. For this reason we allowed ourselves as little contact as possible with others.

SHARED CELL

This was made easier by the fact we were together. When we arrived, we put in a request to be placed in the same cell and this request was granted. We determined at the outset to make the best of the situation in which we had been placed. Either you can regard a term of imprisonment as a slice taken out of your life or you can take it as part of your life in which you will have the opportunity to do things that you might not be able to do outside, if only for lack of time. For several years I had been planning to produce a book, and I had made a modest start on the project a month or two before I was sentenced. Had I remained free, however, there were all sorts of difficulties involved in completing it, all tied up with the heavy work schedule I had in front of me. I resolved

immediately that I would take advantage of this unique situation to get as much of the book done as possible. In the event I almost completed it.

On being allocated our cell we immediately set up what might be described as a nationalist 'regime' in miniature. We would live out the next few months in accordance with our beliefs and ensure that when we got out we would have profited from the time spent, being just that bit better equipped to carry on the struggle.

Rule 43 prisoners are not obliged to work, I presume because of the difficulty of organising work tasks for them in isolation from the others. During the latter part of our sentence we were offered a working task which would only occupy us about 1½ hours each weekday morning, and we took the offer. But more of that later.

MAKING THE BEST OF IT

As I have said, we resolved to make the most of our abundantly available time. We embarked on a programme of exercise, writing and study. My friends will know that I am something of a physical fitness buff, and my cell mate joined me in one-hour PT sessions in our cell 3 times a week. It is interesting how a bit of improvisation can turn a prison cell into a gymnasium. Press-ups can be made that much harder by doing them between two beds with hands on the iron edge of each and feet on a chair behind. In this way the body can be lowered between the beds and then raised again. Another good exercise is to take hold of one of the cell tables by your side with one hand and then raise it slowly to shoulder level with arm kept straight, repeating with the other arm. Yet another is to load everything possible — both chairs and both tables — onto one of the beds, then, gripping the bottom crossbar at one end of the bed, curl the bed until it is at shoulder level, then lower. A good stomach exercise is to sit on the floor in front of one of the ends of a bed, wedge your feet in the ironwork (as high up as possible), clasp your hands behind your neck, and then raise your body until you can touch your left knee with your right elbow, and vice versa. I pass on these little tips to any fellow nationalist who may find himself in a similar situation and does not want to go to seed!

The exercises must have done us good because we found ourselves able to do three times the number of press-ups at the end of our time as when we started, but it also did us good in ways other than the purely physical. The regular discipline of not missing a session was good for us. So also was the effect on morale of being fit and feeling that we were spending the time usefully.

I soon got stuck into my book, using the ballpoint pen and exercise books I have mentioned earlier. I got through a great many of both. I found it possible on most days to do between 1,500 and 2,000 words and gradually the big task got done. We were able to get in books of our own which were helpful

for references, and the quiet and seclusion were assets. The book, which I hope will appear some time in the coming year, will run to about 400-500 pages and will be a comprehensive exposition of the aims of our party, together with some background history of British nationalism and a few details of my own life in as much as these have a bearing on my political work.

I should really be grateful to the court for giving me this time, all at the State's expense, to undertake this project. In due course, and when the book is printed, it will contain an acknowledgement of thanks to the judge and jury for this favour!

The time also gave us the opportunity to catch up on a great deal of reading and to be able to give undistracted attention to some of our favourite music while also extending our field of musical appreciation. JM got a radio sent in and we spent many pleasant hours in this pursuit, our tastes fortunately being very similar, thus preventing argument!

Among the highspots of our enjoyment was a series of performances of all the Beethoven symphonies by the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra under Wilhelm Mengelberg, recorded in 1940, and a fine performance of Wagner's *Ring* cycle by the Welsh National Opera (sung in English).

I have said earlier that we did not expect to be long at 'The Scrubs' but believed that we would be sent fairly soon to an open prison. We began to speculate as to where we might go. On a couple of occasions we found ourselves talking on afternoon exercise to other inmates on the subject. Both of them knew who we were and why we there, and each said: "Whatever you do, don't let them send you to Wayland." Wayland Prison, situated in Norfolk, we understand is a fairly newly built establishment. According to both these witnesses, its inmate population is very largely black and Blacks, in the words of one of them, "practically run the place." We remembered this advice.

It seemed to take some time for us to be informed of our allocation but eventually we were. I offer no prizes for the correct guess as to where it was: Wayland! Out of dozens — possibly a hundred — prisons in the UK, they had selected this one. It was obviously a decision that carried the stamp of the Home Office, as the ordinary prison authorities are, in the main, decent people who would not attempt to inflict this kind of treatment upon us. We exercised our right to remain on Rule 43, and we told that in that case we would have to stay where we were. And we did. It was for the best, for nowhere else would I have been able to get such favourable conditions for the writing of the book.

MAKING FURNITURE

I referred earlier to the offer of work. This happened when they wanted someone to make cell furniture for the punishment block, which was situated immediately below us.

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CAPTIVES OF 'DEMOCRACY'

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This is where they put the people who cause some disturbance or other. Some of these characters are real maniacs who from time to time go berserk in their cells and smash everything up — usually as some kind of protest or other. Special cell furnishings — chairs, tables, washstands, etc. — are provided for these inmates which are made of a very thick cardboard. This breaks less easily than wood and when it does break is cheaper to replace. They suggested that we might like to do the job of making this furniture, as it would help to pass the time. We both said that there ought to be someone who could do it better, as neither of us is very clever with his hands. The landing officer said that the job did not need skilled craftsmanship but just a little bit of common sense, which was in rather short supply about the place! We decided that we would accept the job, as this particular officer was one of those whose recommendation might be an important factor in our application for parole, and we therefore wanted to keep him happy!

So we became, for a little while each morning, punishment cell furniture manufacturers. It all helped to pass the time a bit better, and we were allowed to wander around the block with comparative freedom — an important psychological boost! We also had the chance of a cup of morning coffee if we wanted it. These little things which we take for granted outside prison become tremendous treats when one is inside, such does one have to lower one's standards of pleasure and comfort.

On the afternoons of Mondays and Wednesdays we had 'Association', which to anyone not acquainted with prison language means that inmates are let out of their cells and allowed to mingle and play the various games on offer. We chose chess, and eventually were allowed to keep a set in our cell, so that games we were not able to finish in the hour allowed for Association we could complete later. It was all good mental exercise to go with the physical. Of the many games we had, I think honours at the end were just about even. I have to say, however, that John when playing his best played a rather better game than I did — when I won it was usually by his lapsing concentration!

INTOLERABLE NOISE

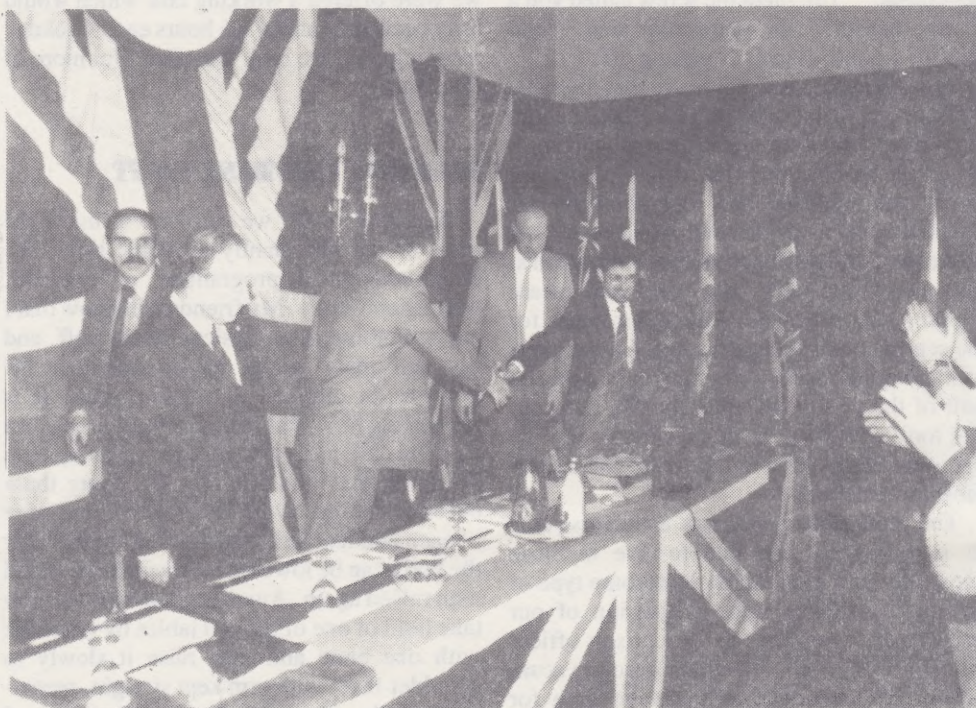
While we were pleased to enjoy our own preferences in music, we were forced on occasions to have to put up with other varieties. Some inmates had radios, some did not. Sometimes one of those in possession of a set would place it facing out of his window so that the whole neighbourhood could hear. This was bad enough while it was going on before lights out, but when it continued afterwards when one was trying to sleep it

became intolerable. When I was in prison previously many years ago it was the rule for lights to go out at about 10 p.m. and thereafter for silence to be enforced — one could speak quietly in one's own cell but one was not allowed to make a noise that would disturb people in other cells. I enquired whether this rule was still in force today. I was told **officially** that it was up to the discretion of the officers on duty whether to enforce it. I soon learned **unofficially** that when the noise-makers are Blacks it is an unwritten rule among officers not to stop them — not because those officers are particular lovers of the Blacks themselves but because such disciplinary measures against black inmates

of storage and clutched it tightly, a thick pile of exercise books held by a rubber band. If I had to leave everything else, clothes and all, I was determined that this would be taken with me!

In the outcome the fire did not become anything of a danger. It was smaller than at first feared and was quickly and efficiently extinguished in a few minutes. The panic over, we went to sleep.

Soon after we arrived we had a visit from the Padre. On learning who we were and what we were in for, he set himself the task, of course, of saving our souls — which in the modern situation means saving our souls for internationalism, liberalism, multi-racialism



WELCOME BACK!

Chairman and audience greet Tyndall and Morse at London rally. From left to right: David Bruce, John Tyndall, Michael Easter (Chairman), Richard Edmonds and John Morse.

invariably involve them in so much trouble with higher authority that it is thought to be not worth the candle.

On one occasion one of the occupants of the punishment cells below us decided to carry his protest a little beyond the normal routine: he started a fire! My cellmate and I had just climbed into bed and switched the lights out when we smelled burning, and then a moment later saw smoke appearing outside the window. A few seconds later shouts of 'fire!' began to ring out everywhere.

Most of us at some time of our lives have been present at such a scare, but it is rather different when you are in a building you believe has caught fire and you find your door locked and your window barred. It is not a pleasant sensation! We pictured ourselves — if we were lucky — having to make an extremely speedy exit from our cell and my thoughts straightaway went to the question of what items among my possessions it was most important to save. Of course there could be no doubt: the book! I removed this from its place

and world peace. Right from the start he could see that we were difficult pupils but he seemed to want to persevere and said that he would be back to see us each week. At first we didn't mind him coming into the cell because it made a bit of a change to talk to someone apart from ourselves. After one or two conversations, however, we got tired of his silly slush and decided we would have to discourage him. I have mentioned earlier that as time went on we acquired some of our own books, sent in by our families and friends. Soon we had quite a good little library consisting, as might be expected, of some of the racial nationalist classics. Some of these books are of course famous and known to everyone. On some of the covers there were (to people like our padre) some highly provocative titles, pictures and emblems — enough indeed to induce a heart attack on an off day. We developed the habit, as soon as we heard the padre coming, to spread all these books, together with copies of some of our

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own party publications, around the cell prominently in view. When eventually he unlocked the door and looked in, the sight that confronted him seemed to be enough to persuade him that L26447 Tyndall and L26448 Morse were quite hopeless cases, seeming to get worse rather than better as a result of his lectures. Soon he stopped calling on us and we were able to get on with more useful things.

Time passed and eventually the moment for our appeal arrived: October 20th. I have said that we did not hold out too great hopes of this being successful. I, the bigger optimist of the two of us, felt that we had perhaps a 25 per-cent chance, while my partner put the odds against considerably higher. You can imagine our pleasure when we were told by an inmate that evening at slopping out time that he had just heard on LBC Radio (we had our set permanently tuned to Radio 3) that we had got our sentences halved! This meant, at the time we heard the good news, that we had only 3½ weeks left. At last it would soon be over.

FREEDOM

I began this account while still in jail; I resume it now after our release. The remaining time went very quickly and finally the happy day arrived. We were let out in the morning of the 14th November — two days ahead of schedule because releases are not made on weekends.

Throughout our time in jail we were treated extremely well. The average prison officer, or 'screw', is representative of the best qualities in the British race. Our gaolers knew why we were there and their behaviour towards us indicated that they respected us and what we stood for. Some professed open sympathy while the others simply indicated by the way they spoke to us that they did not

regard us as common criminals. We did not get any special favours or privileges that we did not earn, nor did we expect any. But neither did we on any occasion encounter any member of the prison staff of whose attitude we could complain. One of them summed it up shortly before our time for release: "You two are only in here for saying what three quarters of the country is thinking!"

Having said a word about our captors, I must also say a final word in tribute to my companion of the 4 months, John Morse. For the whole time he was an admirable cellmate and friend. Together almost 100 per-cent of the time, it would have been easy for two not very submissive characters to have had the odd cross word, but we never did. I was occasionally slightly cantankerous in the morning after some lost sleep, but John put up with this in good spirit and with understanding. Thank you John!

We were met at the gate by old colleagues and friends and one or two new ones. We were particularly gratified to find that David Bearsford Walker and two other party members from the South West had travelled up to town overnight to meet us. This was a grand gesture and it made us feel that for such comrades no sacrifice was too great. In the evening we attended a small welcoming out-dinner arranged by Alf Waite and Bromley Branch, and then on the next day we held a fine rally in Central London, which is reported elsewhere. I had especially urged upon my colleagues outside that we should put on this event immediately on release from prison in order to show those who had put us away that we intended to lose no time in getting back on the job. I hope the message got home.

Amid the news of all manner of splits and power struggles taking place in other political organisations, our party held together magnificently when we were inside and

worked with its usual harmony. Richard Edmonds proved a fine leader in my absence and I am deeply grateful to him for taking on a job he did not want and putting 100 per-cent of himself into it. I have to thank Mrs. Violet Parker in Hove for carrying on much of the burden of party administration and also Alf Waite, who, in addition to running one of our best branches, took on a big load of administrative work as well and kept contact going with the members and the world outside with admirable zeal and efficiency. These people apart, the whole party did a great job and to mention more names would mean printing a list of hundreds.

THANK YOU, EVERYONE!

Finally a word of thanks to those good people who helped to keep our spirits alive with letters. We received many of these from all over the world, and for all I know they are still coming in, as not everyone knows we are now free! We attempted to arrange a thank-you for every one of these letters by giving lists in our own letters out of all the writers. Our colleagues attempted to the best of their ability to cope with this task but may have failed in one or two cases. We hope that those not getting such an acknowledgement will understand and will take this message as a substitute for the thanks that they did not receive earlier.

Before we went into jail, we said in both of our publications that, whatever should happen to us, **we would not be silenced!** This remains the position. Our work will go on, and with greater determination than ever. We have in fact profited from our term in prison both personally and politically. As I said in a message to our national annual rally in London held on the 25th October, **the powers that be will soon learn that putting us away was the biggest mistake they ever made!**

NO COMFORT ON LAW AND ORDER

NOEL A. HUNT looks at what the parties have to offer in the war against crime

ALL POLITICIANS are well aware that the issue of law and order is much in the public mind. In fact it concerns the public far more than most of the issues with which politicians think we should be the most preoccupied.

Opinion polls have shown repeatedly that the mass of the people wish to see the death penalty back on the statute book, together with corporal punishment. Well over 60 per-cent of the public think that many of the sentences passed by the courts are far too

lenient. They are particularly concerned at the high level of casual assaults and robbery with violence which make our cities unsafe.

Since this is part of the working knowledge of all politicians and all parties, one might have thought that the recent round of party conferences would have brought forward plans for giving the public what it wants when it comes to dealing with crime and criminals.

The political parties use their conferences to spread their wares before the electorate in the hope of getting support. So a look at what

the politicians plan to do about crime might be instructive.

Starting with the Conservatives, they plan to make it possible to confiscate the profits of crime. They propose also to spend £9 million over the next 3 years on 'victim support', whatever that may be. Something new and expensive dreamed up by the 'caring' professions, no doubt.

One good idea — if it ever is implemented — is the Conservative intention to increase

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NO COMFORT ON LAW AND ORDER

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the number of policemen on the beat to record levels. Fraud and extradition laws are to be strengthened.

Nothing whatsoever is said, on the other hand, about the general public unease over violent crime. There is no guarantee or assurance that when the record number of policemen arrest the villains the Bench will impose proper deterrent sentences.

LABOUR'S PACKAGE

Labour promises the gullible voter "a well-resourced programme to prevent crime." This is jargon meaning that a great deal more of our money will be spent as dictated by trendy penologists and social scientists. It is a polite way of saying two things: criminals will be bribed into good behaviour; and that so much money will be spent on them that they will not need to resort to crime. Labour promises also to "reduce the fear of crime." They do not say how this will be done, but they definitely do not intend that it will be done by putting the fear of the Lord into the criminal. We are told that Labour will help the victims of crimes — another way of saying 'victim support', I suppose. What is quite clear is that Labour will not ensure that the criminal is punished as he deserves.

Labour is disturbed that in some places the police have dared to enforce the law without first seeking the permission of local Labour officials and leaders of 'ethnic minorities'. To put a stop to this, police are to be made "more accountable to their local communities." There is no suggestion that the local communities should be held accountable to the law of the land. All it means is that 'ethnic minorities' will be allowed, even encouraged, to strike bargains with authority over what parts of the law may be enforced and in what areas. This means that the police will be compelled to take part in humiliating and well publicised haggling. It is difficult to imagine anything more calculated to ruin police morale or to make criminals more confident of immunity.

Labour apparently feels that, even with these provisions to clip the wings of the law, there may be too many convictions. Accordingly, "more resources will be provided for supplying alternatives to prison, and to improving conditions in the jails."

This high-minded verbiage merely means that steps will be taken to make it even more difficult to imprison a rogue; it also means that if by some oversight he is imprisoned his stay will be made as comfortable as possible. Nothing could be further from what the public wants.

Not to be outdone in compassion, the SDP will stress increased emphasis on crime prevention. The emphasis will not of course aim to prevent crime by making it more

uncomfortable and dangerous to be a criminal. It means that more left-wing and humanitarian theorists, plus of course a generous sprinkling of 'ethnic minorities', will have the spending of a lot more of our money. Like Labour, the SDP intends to make it more difficult for the police to function efficiently. It would not do to say this of course. But the same end can be obtained in other ways. The SDP way is to arrange for "an expansion of police and community consultative groups." Stripped of

meetings in which they will be engaged will simply occupy more time of more police officers, leaving less police resources available to prevent crime or cope with it when it occurs.

As if all this were not enough, the SDP threatens us with standing committees "to review controversial incidents of policing." This really means that any police officer who orders his men to set about a rioting mob or a dangerous criminal as they deserve will be branded as 'controversial'. He will then be



POLICE IN A NO-WIN SITUATION

Either they displease the 'ethnic minorities' or they abandon enforcement of the law.

verbiage, this means that the SDP, like Labour, would like the police to strike bargains with 'ethnic minorities'. There is no weak-kneed talk of consultation with the native British of course. This is a sure-fire prescription for higher crime rates and lower police morale.

WHY CONSULTATION?

One would dearly love to know why these 'consultative committees' are necessary. Millions of Britons have lived their whole lives for generations without any more consultation with the police than asking the way to their intended destinations. It is a legal presumption that the law is known to all. Why then must we have these committees? The

hounded by these committees, tried by the TV pundits and no doubt condemned by the great and the good. This is a most effective device for ensuring police inaction. Police officers who have seen their colleagues tried by TV and harried publicly for doing their duty in support of the law will inevitably hesitate to do so themselves. This is great news for the thugs and the rioters, but for nobody else.

Ever eager to press on the public goodies for which it has not asked and does not want, the SDP will pass a new Bill of Rights. There is no more effective measure for hamstringing the forces of law and order than such a Bill. Britons have for centuries got along very well without a Bill of Rights. Why must we have one now? The real reason, which will never be honestly given, is that there is no more

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effective brake on law enforcement than a Bill of Rights. It means innumerable appeals — all paid for by the taxpayer of course, interminable delays and enforced police inaction over large areas of crime while cases which are *sub-judice* are decided. Meanwhile disorder spreads, morale plummets and the public suffers.

It is worth noting that a recent referendum in Australia decisively rejected a Bill of Rights. The Australians rightly saw such a Bill as a deadly danger. It will be equally dangerous to Britain.

The Liberals are determined not to be left behind in the race to show 'compassion', 'commitment', 'sensitivity' and a 'social conscience'. They will set up a Ministry of Justice, no doubt with somebody suitably wet as Minister and with lots of trendies as his staff. They too will bring in a Bill of Rights. As noted above, such a Bill is most effective in ensuring that every action of which the left disapproves can be reviewed up to the highest courts.

'USEFUL IDIOTS'

This is not to say that most of those advocating a Bill of Rights are consciously subversive. They are for the most part well-meaning dupes, what Lenin described as 'useful idiots'. But in the background are a few truly evil men who know exactly what they are about. What they are about is the destruction of our society and race.

There is worse to come. The Liberals will incorporate the provisions of the European Convention of Human Rights into domestic

law. This means that the native British will have this Convention inflicted upon them. This grandiose statement of notional 'rights' is absolutely without practical meaning. The Soviet Constitution has a beautiful section on Human Rights; in fact the European Convention is based on the Soviet one. In spite of the protection that such a Bill is supposed to give, the Russians have 5 million of their people in slave labour camps. Much good the Soviet Convention on Human Rights did them! It will not do us any good either.

LIBERAL RUBBISH

We learn too that under a Liberal Government there will be "more resources for non-custodial penalties." Some of us might cheer at the thought of this, imagining that what is meant is the return of capital and corporal punishment. Nothing could be further from the truth. The intention is merely to find — at more expense to the taxpayer — plausible reasons for not putting in prison people who should be put in prison. There is to be also an enforceable code of prison standards. This does not mean that any prisoner misbehaving will be dealt with in exemplary fashion. It merely means that prisons will become even more like good class hotels. The Liberals assure us as well that they will reform the sentencing structure. We may be sure that such reform will not lead to greater severity. A final mystery item is "central government funding for a law centre." What this means is not clear. Britain already has a law centre: it is Parliament. She does not need another.

From all this it will be seen that not a single

party has addressed itself to the real wishes of the British people. These wishes are well known to all politicians. The British want to see crime ruthlessly dealt with and order firmly imposed everywhere in this country. They want to see capital and corporal punishment brought back. They want to see the Bench purged of its wetter ornaments. They want to see life in prisons made really uncomfortable for the prisoner. Every political party and every politician knows this. With the exception of the British National Party, not a single party is even making a pretence of giving the public what it wants on law and order.

So what can be done? The only honest answer seems to be: very little, beyond voting BNP. None of the major parties will admit the general desire for stern action against thugs and hooligans. The media and the talking classes refuse even to let these things be discussed.

History tells us that when gutless politicians and trendy ideologues hamper the enforcement of the law, when the people are no longer safe, folk will start to take the law into their own hands. Vigilante groups will form and lynch law will appear. No-one in his right mind wants to see this in Britain, but it is certain that that is what we shall see if those in political power do not demonstrate the will to enforce the law themselves.

History tells us that anarchy is invariably followed by dictatorship. The British people may not like anarchy or dictatorship. Yet one of these alternatives is what is in store for them unless they can devise a means of compelling the politicians to take the measures necessary to win the war against crime.

THE 'RADICAL' MYTH

EDDY BUTLER reflects on a concept that has divided nationalism

WHITE BRITAIN has long been under attack from the alien forces of internationalism. Yet still the national spirit fights back. It is not an easy battle, for our nation is bitterly divided in the face of its enemies. Here nationalists should be setting an example for others to follow. It is therefore ironic that one section of the British nationalist movement is intent on whipping up antagonism against others.

The source of division, according to the dividers, is that those they oppose are not 'radical'.

As with many descriptive words, what is and what is not 'radical' is of course something very much in the eyes of the beholder. However, my own view is that it should not be necessary to use any descriptive prefixes to qualify one's nationalism.

Naturally, there are grounds for disagreement within the nationalist whole, but here 'radicalism' is a non-issue. Let's start with the leadership principle. There is great apprehension, and, I might say, misconception, about the nature of leadership and its relation to the traditional freedoms of expression and individualism. To some, 'leader' is synonymous with 'dictator'. A dictator, however, leads by compulsion. A leader who is enshrined in power only by a constitution and not by popular acquiescence will find himself the leader of nothing — unless of course he has the means to enforce submission, in which case he would become a dictator. But such a drift to tyranny is not merely the preserve of the single leader; a committee or politburo can just as easily be corrupted by power and act in a tyrannical

manner. It is wrong to think that collective leadership bodies are immune to corruption and tyranny. For example, look what happened to parliament during the English civil war. First the royalist minority was removed from both houses. Then those who balked at the execution of Charles I were removed. Indeed the Commons abolished the Lords, and what remained of parliament was contemptuously referred to as the 'Rump'. The Rump still claimed to be the constitutional and democratic representative of the nation, even though it had less than 60 members and only marginal support in the land. Suffice it to say, the nationalist cause has had more than its share of 'Rumps'.

The British are of Anglo-Saxon, Celtic and Norse stock. There always has been amongst

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THE 'RADICAL' MYTH

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these peoples a traditional love of individual freedom. This is expressed in their desire to be governed only by their consent. But government by consent does not mean the absence of leadership. Each man among our ancestors was free, but he followed a leader — not from compulsion but from respect. When King Harold Godwinsson fell at Senlac Hill and Harald Hardrada at Stamford Bridge, their Housecarls were true unto death and died beside their leaders. When at the Battle of Maldon Byrhtnoth, Earloman of Essex, fell at the head of his men, his close retainer Byrhtwold called out to his fellows:-

Minds shall be harder, hearts be keener,
Courage shall grow more, as our might lessens.
Here lies our earl hewed down,
A good man in the grit; forever shall the man
mourn
Who now thinks to leave this war play.
I am old in years. I will not flee.
But near by the side of my lord,
Our dearest man, I intend to lie dead.

Such deeds are not confined to those misty times. One has only to think of Newcastle's Whitecoats who sacrificed themselves at Marston Moor in 1644, or the Highlanders at Culloden.

While others in the nationalist movement have been writing epistles on the need for decentralisation, the BNP has quietly got on with the job. Local branches take the initiative in the production of an impressive array of leaflets, stickers, posters and badges. Local newsletters abound. In written articles there is no slavish adherence to a single 'party line'; individuals are allowed to express their own views, although the right of leadership to determine ultimate party policy is accepted. The only demands are loyalty to the basic principles of nationalism and the desire to get on with the job without squabbling. This is all overseen by a strong central guiding hand. The idea that you cannot have local responsibility and initiative with a single unquestioned leader is nonsense.

BACK-STABBERS

As I have seen with the BNP's rivals, innumerable constitutional alterations will never remove the spectre of pygmoid backstabbers sliding out from under the shadows to pounce on their enemies at a time of vulnerability.

As with a political party, so it can be with the nation. Britain's strength lies in the unity amid diversity of her parts. Having a strong central state does not mean that local custom need be trampled upon. Encouraging the culture and heritage of our regions is vital to the health of the whole nation.

As for the epithet 'radical', who is to say whether it can best be applied to the principle of individual leadership or to a committee? 'Radical' means representing change from

Industrial Front

VIOLENCE?

WHOSE BLOODY VIOLENCE?

THE picture on the right answers more clearly than any words where much of the violence comes from in the miners strike. Incidents like this are the tip of a bloodied iceberg that shames our nation.

But the horror does not stop there, the list of violence and sheer naked oppression meted out to striking miners is seemingly endless:

Two picket line deaths; five miners on life support machines; three fractured skulls; ten broken legs; numerous cracked ribs; broken arms and torn shoulder muscles as miners have been dragged handcuffed along the ground.

And yet not a single policeman has been prosecuted for these atrocities.

Instead, in a complete reversal of all that's true and just, 8,000 striking miners have been prosecuted with forty sent to prison.

Bearing all this in mind, is it any wonder that some striking miners are now taking the law into their own hands and are beginning to retaliate? Whilst some of the worst excesses of picket line violence are reprehensible, it is understandable that some miners have over-reacted considering the intense provocation they are suffering at the hands of the police.

But the final word should be reserved for the mass media. Only by their slavish, gutless connivance can the lying ministers and police chiefs continue to pedal their filth that the violence is inspired by miners.

May the facts of this page rest heavily on their abscessed consciences.



SCAB FAILS ACID TEST

THE same papers and television news bulletins which ignored Brenda Stout paid a lot of attention to Bar. Newton.

Mr. Newton, a maths attendant at Hawthorn pit in County Durham, is known as the "Silver Oak" for his attempts to get striking miners back to work.

'RADICAL' CHIC

No, this is not an item from 'Militant' or 'Socialist Worker'. It comes from 'Nationalism Today', an organ of the National Front. Blatant anti-police propaganda goes side by side with references to non-striking miners as 'scabs'. This left-wing stance of the Front has sicked many formerly loyal members, including the author of this article.

the established norm. The rule, or misrule, of committees has long been the established norm in Britain.

One idea of which the 'radicals' have claimed a monopoly is distributism. In fact the basic principle of distributism, that property should be more widely shared out, with a greater number of small businesses, has long been accepted in nationalist circles. This can be seen by a glance at the booklet *Beyond capitalism and socialism* and at the National Front's 1979 election manifesto, both of which were mainly written by John Tyndall. In the 1979 manifesto it is pointed out how the revival of agriculture is central to our country's economic and moral recovery.

One of the founders of the distributist school was Hilaire Belloc, who had many interesting and valid comments to make on the ownership of property and the means of production. However, much of his writing concerned the need for a wholesale back-to-the-land policy and a return to the feudal order of mediaeval Christendom. A European imperium overseen, as his latter-day disciples have said, by the "moral authority of the holy catholic church", was what he advocated. Belloc was half-French, an ex-Liberal MP and an ardent catholic. His upbringing led him to espouse an essentially non-nationalistic world view. This makes it all the more surprising that a faction within the nationalist movement should have endorsed him unconditionally.

A whole array of precursors have been introduced to buttress Belloc's shaky creden-

tials. One of the most revered is a pre-war Roumanian called Corneliu Codreanu. His ideology was generally anti-communist, pro-agrarian and staunchly orthodox church. This is understandable, for Roumania was threatened by neighbouring Russia, and was a mainly rural and highly religious nation. What relevance all this has for us, beyond a certain respect for the dedication and discipline of the Iron Guard, it is hard to say. Other leading figures looked up to in the same way are Father Denis Fahey (a rural-minded Irish priest) and two Italians, Julius Evola and Giorgio Freda.

The only common bond between these people is a belief in a European imperium, a new Christendom of rural statelets. These individuals are always introduced with an account of their positive characteristics. Once they are accepted, then all the rest is followed.

It is perhaps not surprising that one ideological guru of this new tendency was recently known for his sporting of James Connolly badges!

Of course within limits the back-to-the-land idea is very sound. In the minds of these philosophers, however, it is taken to ridiculous extremes, seeking to destroy the cities and reduce Britain to a pastoral existence. Now ask yourself: who is radical and who is reactionary?

It is indeed ironic that those who seek to monopolise the word 'radical' represent the most intolerant strain within the nationalist

Cont. on next page

movement. Perhaps it is a sop to their own egos. If they are 'radical', then they must also be 'hard' and 'ruthless'. And with this comes a proliferation of pseudo-revolutionary cant and posturing. But instead of scaring the establishment and the police (whom they are always attacking) they only appeal to immature minds. It is reminiscent of the high jinks of public schoolboy anti-authoritarianism. Such shrill caterwauling will not endear us to our natural supporters: the honest, hard-working mainstream of the British people. These are **conservative** (with a small 'c').

A party that once claimed to represent

social justice has been transformed into a cross between the puritanical witch-hunts and the Spanish Inquisition. Unscrupulous opportunists appear from the shadows to denounce others as 'reactionaries' or malcontents. The finger of suspicion points at all those with a free mind. Such an organisation will sink to a little sect of pliable dullards, lickspittles and hirelings. Then the politburo will be safe and secure — until its members turn on each other.

All this is the sorry outcome of the 'radical' adventure in British nationalism. All the lofty and honourable ideals are swept out with

ever-increasing sloganising. More labels appear which are intended to praise or degrade. More words are used to qualify nationalism until it is no longer nationalism. But as the dark age of fanatical intolerance falls over one declining wing of the nationalist movement, so the light shines brighter on the fortunes of the BNP, a party which reflects the true freeborn spirit of these ancient northlands.

EDDY BUTLER is a very recent recruit to the British National Party. He was previously the Organiser of Tower Hamlets Branch of the National Front.

MULTI-RACIALISM CONQUERS

STUART MILLSON summarises the McGoldrick affair

AT PRESENT we are being bombarded with Daily Mail-type horror stories about the 'race commissars' of the London Borough of Brent, a borough which is portrayed as a micro-marxist state. Predictably, the Mail's journalese provokes 'deep concern' and amazement in the living rooms of Conservative suburbia. 'Loony' and 'barney' or 'they're just like the Nazis' will be the archetypal Mail readers as the frightful persecution of a Brent headmistress by the hard left is unfolded in the centre pages.

Those few people who are able to differentiate right and wrong from the liberal Mail doublespeak are very much in the minority — for whatever happens in Brent, whatever the outcome may be, the multi-racialists (aided by the Mail) have won another propaganda victory. The Brent headmistress has been portrayed as an innocent, noble exponent of multi-racialism whose normal multi-racial duty has been rudely interrupted by the red 'fascists' of Brent council.

It is now clear what has been unfolded before the public. The headmistress, via her craven submission to multi-racialism, has allowed the hard left to complete successfully the first stage of its plan, which is to get multi-racialism accepted as a self-evident good. Almost by default, multi-racialism in education is now regarded as the correct norm. The issue surrounding Miss McGoldrick was turned simply into one of whether she was guilty of the 'crime' of being a racist or not. That 'racism' is a crime is accepted by both sides of the dispute!

To prove how this point is not the product of over-obsession with conspiracy theories, one only has to look at the vigour with which white parents and Tory MPs rush to the defence of this poor helpless headmistress, whose commitment to multi-racialism has made her a cornerstone of traditional 'liberal' tolerance!

"I can't understand it," says one white mother as the television camera focusses on



GOOD MULTI-RACIALIST

Miss McGoldrick among her pupils and their parents

her pained expression. "The headmistress has done so much for all the children." Note carefully the obligatory 'all' in the second sentence. A black mother nods in assent and adds: "I support Brent's race relations policy, but what the council is doing by keeping her under suspension is wrong."

The propagandists of multi-racialism who

have extended their tentacles into every joint and sinew of education and local government have won, despite the inconsequential expressions of manufactured Tory outrage. In a society that had some deep concern about the need to instruct its offspring in the heritage that belongs to it by birth, the forces

Contd. overleaf

MULTI-RACIALISM CONQUERS

(Contd. from prev. page)

of authority would have acted immediately to exclude all those influences which pose a threat to the continuation of all that is right for the nation. Not so today, for the entire education system is now designed by those who 20 years ago would have been cleaning the school toilets or sweeping the floors.

Black bigots venting their hatred against our nation are all welcomed into the classroom to 'inform' the pupils about the 'plurality' of cultures that exist in today's society. The fact that the education system tolerates this is bad enough. But that government can only chunter away about its "reluctance to influence what is the rightful preserve of local government" is an indication of the total impotence of our rulers of today.

MARXIST BLACKMAIL

Those in parliament seem not to have any conception of the seriousness of the ideological blackmail and bias in favour of marxist doctrines that pervade all aspects of teaching from primary school to university and beyond. Indeed, concepts of collective morality, the ideal of nationhood and the specific importance of history to the continuing energy of a people are so strange and alien to contemporary educational priorities that those people brave enough to advocate such values are subjected to a concerted campaign of persecution by both red outsiders and the palpitating 'authorities', so that they cannot survive for long in their teaching careers.

Those familiar with the facts about the anti-academic and anti-morality populations of our centres of learning will recognise what a hideous indictment of the values of the late 20th century these institutions are. The taxpayer will be appalled to know that at my own university, the University of Essex, public money was authorised to be used by the communist-run student union to subsidise reciprocal activities with the IRA-backed 'Troops Out' movement, coach trips to protest against nuclear weapons and white morality in South Africa and — worst of all — visits to the university by the English Collective of Prostitutes. As the reader can imagine, the university 'authorities' presided over a Weimar Republic in miniature, where disease, mental instability, miscegenation and a general abomination of virtuous qualities were the normal pattern.

In school as in university, the bright faces and illustrious minds of our young are being hideously transformed into scowling, self-hating, self-abandoning tools of social disintegration. Nationalists have a duty to understand the importance of this educational decline — the marxist and the multi-racialist certainly do. We must seek a formula to divest the leftist education structure of its

resources, its personnel and its intellectual command of the educational agenda.

Some Conservatives, belonging to what is called the 'libertarian right', believe that the best way to obliterate the control of the marxists (and thus resurrect the family values exemplified by such paragons of Tory virtue as Harvey Proctor, Cecil Parkinson, Martin Stevens and Jeffrey Archer) is to place education on a free-market, consumer-availability basis. This means that if academic disciplines such as History, Philosophy, Literature and Latin were considered incompatible with the requirements of the market they would cease to be taught. This is similar to the way the marxists in Brent and in ILEA scheme the removal of such subjects which engender the continuation of national identity in new generations with the excuse that the subjects in question are "not relevant to today's society."

The free-market philosophy provides as much remedy to the lamentable decline of education as does the 'we-must-throw-more-money-at-it' syndrome of the Tory wets. When it comes to the crunch, both the wets and the Thatcherites are as inert and sodden as each other. Afraid to act against Ray Honeyford's persecutors, afraid to initiate decisive legislation against the presence of torpid pacifist literature in the classroom and afraid to dismiss from their jobs all those who promote anti-British, anti-white and anti-family bile from the nursery school to the university, the Tories deserve more contempt than the marxists, who are at least fanatically committed to clear goals, albeit the wrong ones.

NO REAL QUARREL

Returning to the dispute in Brent, we can now see how those who purport to be in opposition to the 'race relations industry' are quarrelling, not over the basic content of education, but merely over some of the 'authoritarian' methods by which the council seeks to further its aims. According to the Kenneth Bakers and the *Daily Mails*, the power to decide what should be acceptable education rightfully rests with the parents.

Looking at some of the parents of today, sunk as they are in liberal-leftist stupor, I believe it would be absurd and indeed criminally irresponsible to give them more power to determine education policy.

In fact it is imperative for a national standard of education to be set. No school or university, be it public or private, can be allowed to teach any subject or idea which results in the pupil abandoning his duty to society and to the nation. Only a society with a death-wish would consent to an education policy which simultaneously promoted a decline in racial consciousness among the native youth and an intensification of racial consciousness among imported peoples.

The idea that education should instruct the nation's youth in perpetuating the way and honour of the past so as not to disinherit future

generations is one that is kept firmly off the agenda of the four liberal political parties in Britain. On the Continent matters are different; French President Mitterand (a socialist) has expressed his belief that his country's education must succeed in creating good Frenchmen and -women, and this wholesome ideal is firmly advocated and acted upon by the other political parties. Despite the fact that Americans have no ancient national heritage, and are thus proud of abstract notions of 'freedom' and 'liberty', the Stars and Stripes hang in most classrooms and the children know the words to all patriotic hymns.

Why then do our politicians continue waffling about the need to protect 'freedom in education', when that freedom means in effect the license of marxist poisoners to determine the school and university curriculum?

Under an unremitting succession of largely alien educational psychologists and education policy-makers, the British people have been coerced into accepting, and now actively endorsing, someone else's view of themselves. Men of uncompromising and single-purpose heroism, such as Raleigh, Nelson, Wellington and 'H' Jones clearly show how the British are anything but 'tolerant', 'internationalist' or 'pacific'. The British education system as envisaged by the nationalist must stand as the very antithesis of such decadent sentiments. Our aim in schooling must be to produce a strong, proud, disciplined and racially conscious nation — fit to hold its own in the eternal struggle and competition that decide the fate of peoples in this tough world.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

...It is easy to see how the liberal's lack of position involves him in contradictions that destroy confidence. He is a defender of individualism and local rights, but let some strong man appear who promises salvation through 'leadership', and the liberal becomes indistinguishable from the totalitarian. Hence the totalitarian liberal of our times, a contradiction in terms, but an embodiment in the flesh, and a dire menace to government based upon rights. In times of peace the liberal is often a shouter for pacifism, but let anything he dislikes appear on the horizon, and he is the first to invoke the use of armed force. In education, he believes in the natural goodness of the child, and abhors the idea of capital punishment, but he believes in spanking nations with atomic bombs until their will is broken.

RICHARD WEAVER

Up from Liberalism



SIR: Did you see the Asian woman in *Question Time* on BBC1 recently, who was worried that the influx of possibly a million Whites from South Africa would result in considerable unemployment of other people in this country?

If there is a record of statements that 'take the biscuit', I reckon that that one should be placed high on the list.

R. COUPE
Bradford

SIR: I am writing to tell you what a marvellous rally I felt the party staged on October 25th. I think it was possibly the best nationalist meeting I have attended since those we had in the mid-seventies. Richard Edmonds is not one to blow his own trumpet, so I think it important that someone not involved in organising the rally should say to readers what a magnificent affair it was.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the establishment lackeys made a serious miscalculation by permitting the disgraceful prosecutions to be brought against you and John Morse. The treatment that you have received has led to a groundswell of fury and outrage, and this mood was very noticeable at the rally. While there, I spoke to two people who had never attended a nationalist function before, and they both said that they contacted their local BNP Organisers after hearing of your imprisonment. Both of them told me how impressed they were by the rally, and they both said that several of their friends were also considering joining us.

One thing that impressed me very much during the rally was the high quality of people now joining us. This bodes well for the future.

RONALD RICKCORD
Milton Keynes, Bucks.

SIR: As many of your readers already know, I am intrigued by the Edward I Edict of Expulsion of all Jews in 1290.

A few days ago I was looking in the book section of W.H. Smith's and decided to browse in the history section. Not one book even mentioned the Edict of 1290. I brought this omission to the book clerk and she replied huffily that she didn't know the contents of all the books.

I saw my chance to wake a few people up

and said that such omissions in all the books was a most peculiar coincidence. I am sure that more than one other customer heard my loud complaint.

GEOFFREY H. SMITH
Canterbury, Kent

SIR: I know not and care not what is the truth concerning the alleged illegal sale of arms by the United States to Iran. What does concern me is the ridiculous importance attached to this matter by our own mass media. Day after day, the issue was the leading item on every TV news bulletin, often taking up as long as 5 minutes before any other items were broadcast.

No doubt the same has caused some embarrassment to the American President and is a major issue in his country. Here it is just another item of foreign news and deserves to be treated accordingly. The obsession of our press and broadcasting services with everything that is happening across the Atlantic shows a complete lack of perspective and is degrading to Britain.

T.J. WILCOX
Swindon, Wilts.

SIR: I rarely see your publication but I wonder if I could ask the following:-

- (1) Have you made much effort in a counter-offensive against the anti-South African programmes of the media establishment?
- (2) If not, could I suggest some form of advertisement tising asking readers not to purchase the goods of anti-South African countries, such as Danish or Irish butter, and also to boycott those countries where taking holidays is concerned.

I feel that not enough is being done with this type of economic counter-threat, and whilst I realise it may not have any dramatic effect the distribution of leaflets asking that

people boycott Kenya, Bermuda, etc. for their holidays could create at least a slight worry to those countries.

If you feel that this is a good idea and that it would be best in the form of an advertisement, I would be willing to contribute towards the cost of the advert.

Dr. R.J. BRIDGWATER, F.R.I.C.
Bude, Cornwall

EDITOR'S NOTE: We appreciate Dr. Bridgewater's suggestion. We can start the ball rolling by the printing of this letter. Further ways to promote counter-boycotts against the enemies of South Africa will be given careful thought and we will be getting in touch with Dr. Bridgewater about the advert (some months late because of my enforced absence from my desk).

SIR: I'm a White and I happen to like Blackies, you know those people with different colour skins!!! So why don't you trouble-makers stop wasting your money on this kind of bull...

I walk up the road and see posters everywhere claiming that Tyndall's imprisonment is a repression of free speech! I just can't believe my eyes.

London is a mixed community and making it work is very important and also personally enriching for everyone who mixes with everyone else regardless of racial origin or cultural.

Why, why all this conflict politics and all the racial hatred. Blame 'other coloured skins' for everything. You and your declarations are the bottom of a corrupt political system and the longer you stay there the better. Britain has no room for confirmed racists.

White Power the graffiti reads — you really have got your heads buried in the sand.

NO NAME OR ADDRESS SUPPLIED

How to obtain SPEARHEAD

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BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

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PLEASE READ THIS CAREFULLY!

In view of recent convictions secured against certain party personnel under existing race laws, and in view of new laws shortly to come into force, it will be necessary as from about the Spring of 1987 to withdraw from circulation certain books now being sold by our service. The

details of these books will be announced later.

Between now and then all persons wishing to buy books who are not members of the British National Party will require to register as members of the BNP Book Club, for which a fee of 50p a year will be payable.

THE NEW UNHAPPY LORDS (A.K. Chesterton) £3.00 (52p). An exposure of the financial power that seeks to dragoon mankind into a global police state. 1972, 255pp.

THE CAMP OF THE SAINTS (Jean Raspail) £2.40 (98p). A sensational novel about the destruction of the white world by Asian immigrant invasion. 1973, 311pp.

THE BIOLOGY OF THE RACE PROBLEM (Prof. W.C. George) £1.00 (22p). The race equality hoax destroyed by an academic expert. 70pp.

DID SIX MILLION REALLY DIE? (Richard Harwood) 50p (12p). The fact-filled pamphlet that refutes the Holocaust legends and evoked Zionist frenzy. 28pp.

THE HOAX OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY (Prof. A.R. Butz) £2.40 (59p). A scientist applies clinical methods to an investigation of the 'Holocaust' and completely dissects the myth. 2nd edition 1977, 315pp.

THE MONEY BOMB (James Gibb Stuart) £3.95 (34p). Discusses the failure of our debt-based financial system and describes its role in creating inflation. 1983, 158pp.

RACE, INTELLIGENCE AND EDUCATION, 30p (13p). A reply to the notorious NUT race-mixing booklet, packed with facts and cogent argument. 1979, 20pp.

RACE AND POLITICS (H.B. Isherwood) 30p (12p). Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.

RELIGION AND THE RACIAL CONTROVERSY (H.B. Isherwood) 30p (12p). Shows that racial integration is not ordained by Christianity but that the reverse is true. 1970, 16pp.

THE LEMMING FOLK (James Stuart Gibb) £7.95 (66p). A witty and factual examination of current attitudes and intellectual fashion that are threatening our future. 1980, 246pp.

THE GRAND DESIGN (Douglas Reed) £2.00 (18p). A behind-the-scenes look at modern world history. 1977, 45pp.

THE DISPOSSESSED MAJORITY (Wilmot Robertson) £7.50 (£1.82). This book has attracted worldwide attention, dealing as it does with racial problems in America — and not simply the black-white situation. 2nd edition 1981, 613pp.

RACE AND REALITY (Carleton Putnam) £4.00 (40p). A companion volume and supplement to *Race and Reason*, showing how the truth about the race issue has been suppressed by interested parties. 1967 (rep. 1977), 192pp.

VENTILATIONS (Wilmot Robertson) £4.50 (34p). The sequel to the same author's widely acclaimed *Dispossessed Majority*. Revised edition 1982, 113pp.

THE GLOBAL MANIPULATORS (Robert Eringer) £2.50 (34p). While the author repudiates any conspiratorial view of world events, he still provides a comprehensive exposure of the organisation and influence of the Bilderberg Group and the Trilateral Commission. 1980, 95pp.

PEACE STUDIES IN OUR SCHOOLS — PROPAGANDA FOR DEFENCELESSNESS (John Marks) £2.95 (40p). An important book on a major current educational scandal: the indoctrination of schoolchildren by pacifist and unilateralist 'educationalists'. This topical and factual study makes it plain that we are not simply confronted with odd teachers here and there abusing their positions but a whole network of organisations and institutions, some publicly funded, co-ordinating their attack on young people's minds. 1984, 63pp.

THE ZIONIST CONNECTION (Alfred M. Lilien-

Here is the latest list of our books. The figures in brackets represent packing and postage charges. All orders with cash please. Cheques should be made out to BNP Book Service.

thal) £13.00 (£1.82). The second edition of a sensational exposure by a non-Zionist Jew of Zionist power politics. 1982, 904pp.

TREASON AT WESTMINSTER (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p (12p). Text of a memorandum to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure entitled: *Infiltration of the government by members of subversive or criminal organisations for the purpose of furthering the interests of those organisations*. 1979, 24pp.

A WORLD COUP D'ETAT IS PLANNED (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p (12p). Updates the above, giving details of the destructive effects of treaties foisted on Britain. 1984, 66pp.

THE COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER (Correlli Barnett) £8.95 (£1.41). A welcome reissue of a vitally important book first published in 1972. Shows how liberalism and lack of political realism brought about Britain's 20th century decline in the political, industrial and military fields. 643pp.

THE ZUNDEL TRIAL AND FREE SPEECH (Doug Christie) £2.25 (18p). The defence counsel's address to the jury in the infamous trial of Ernst Zundel for daring to question the Holocaust myth. A ringing defence of free enquiry and free speech. 1985, 32pp.

F.D.R. — THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN (Hamilton Fish) £5.00 (52p). An exposure of Roosevelt's war guilt and trickery by a former associate. 1976, 255pp.

RACE AND REASON (Carleton Putnam) £4.00 (40p). A plain, unemotional account of the race issue that has been an invaluable contribution to the debate ever since it was first published. 1961 (rep. 1977), 125pp.

STATE SECRETS (Count Leon de Poncins) £3.50 (59p). A study of some little known state documents that throw much light on recent history. 1975, 191pp.

CENSORED HISTORY (Eric Butler) £1.50 (18p). An examination of some of the facts of recent history that have not found their way into textbooks and newspapers. 1974, 48pp.

THE CONTROVERSY OF ZION (Douglas Reed) £9.00 (£1.41). A best-seller in nationalist circles ever since its publication. A study of Jewish-Gentile relations since biblical times, packed with little-known and long-suppressed facts. 1979, 580pp.

THE NAMELESS WAR (Capt. A.H.M. Ramsay) £2.50 (34p). An outline of the secret history of the events leading up to the Second World War, including information on previous upheavals. The author had the honour of being imprisoned without trial for four years during the war, despite his status as a member of parliament. Originally published 1952, 128pp.

NATURE'S ETERNAL RELIGION (Ben Klassen) £6.70 (98p). A controversial and hard-hitting book outlining the author's ideal of a new religion based on the right to survival of the white race. The author in presenting his ideas on this matter makes it plain who represents the threat to white survival. 1973, 508pp.

THE WHITE MAN'S BIBLE (Ben Klassen) £6.70 (98p). A companion volume to the same author's *Nature's Eternal Religion* in which he expands his concept of Creativity as the future religion of the white race. 1981, 451pp.

EXPANDING CREATIVITY (Ben Klassen) £4.20 (52p). A selection of the best articles written by the author in his paper *Racial Loyalty*. 1985, 255pp.

BUILDING A WHITER AND BRIGHTER WORLD (Ben Klassen) £4.20 (52p). A follow-on from *Expanding Creativity*, containing a further selection of articles from later issues of *Racial Loyalty*. 1985, 270pp.

We should perhaps make it plain that the above books by Ben Klassen are strongly critical of the Christian religion and that the many Christians we are glad to number among our customers will find much in these books to disagree.

THE SIX MILLION RECONSIDERED (W. Grimstad) £2.50 (66p). Examines not only the 'Holocaust' but other topics involved in the Jewish Question, including the exploitation of the 'anti-semitic' smear. 1977, 170pp.

NUREMBERG AND OTHER WAR CRIMES TRIALS: A NEW LOOK (Richard Harwood) 75p (34p). A scholarly exposure of this cynical travesty of justice. 1978, 68pp.

RACIAL KINSHIP (H.B. Isherwood) 30p (12p). A further well-argued presentation of the case for 'racism' by the author of *Race and Politics*. 1974, 36pp.

ARCHITECTS OF CONSPIRACY (William P. Hoar) £15.00 (£1.41). One of the most serious and detailed accounts of financial manipulation ever published. From the time of the American Revolution to the present, we are given names, dates and facts. The material originally appeared in the journal *American Opinion*. 1984, 361pp.

THE TURNER DIARIES (Andrew MacDonald) £1.50 (34p). A powerful novel describing the fight-back of the white man in America. A futuristic fantasy that might not be so fantastic after all. 1980, 211pp.

CONSPIRACY OR DEGENERACY? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00 (52p). Text of lecture by the author, a brilliant scholar, to New England rally for God, Family and Country in 1966. 76pp.

AMERICA'S DECLINE: THE EDUCATION OF A CONSERVATIVE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £3.50 (46p). A collection of articles and reviews on various aspects of the collapse of modern civilisation. 1981, 375pp.

POPULISM AND ELITISM (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00 (52p). A study of the purpose and function of political power and the elements which wield it in the present century. 1982, 101pp.

THE ENEMY OF EUROPE (Francis Parker Yockey & Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £6.00 (75p). Thought-provoking essay on the powers set on destroying the European peoples, written by Yockey, accompanied by a review of the same work by Prof. Oliver. 1981, 240pp.

I.Q. AND RACIAL DIFFERENCES (Prof. Henry Garrett) £1.00 (12p). Clear and concise summary of the evidence of racial differences in intelligence and their significance in education. 1980, 57pp.

THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE (Patrick Walsh) £2.25 (56p). A former Canadian undercover police officer exposes the dirty tricks employed by Zionists and Communists to misdirect and destroy patriotic groups and to suppress free enquiry. 1986, 34pp.

IS THERE INTELLIGENT LIFE ON EARTH (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00 (50p). An entertaining survey of modern fallacies and their charlatan promoters. 1983, 94pp.

THE USES OF RELIGION (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £1.00 (12p). Examines the value of religion as a socially cohesive force. 1982, 36pp.

THE GREAT HOLOCAUST TRIAL (Michael A. Hoffman II) £4.00 (50p). Extremely comprehensive and well written report on the infamous trial of Ernst Zundel in Canada, also covered in *The Zundel Trial and Free Speech*. 1985, 95pp.

OTHER PUBLICITY MATERIAL

B.N.P. STATEMENT OF POLICY

An up-to-date resume of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 22p post-free from: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

B.N.P. ELECTION MANIFESTO 1983

Booklet outlining the policies on which the British National Party fought the 1983 General Election. Entitled *Vote for Britain* (23pp). 42p post-free from: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

B.N.P. LEAFLETS

Fed up with the party politicians? Reprint of a popular old Nationalist leaflet, brought up to date. Deals with British National Party policies on the main national issues.

Have you been thrown on the scrapheap by foreign imports? This leaflet deals with unemployment and explains in simple terms how millions of British jobs are being destroyed by the international free trade policies of successive governments. A brief and concise argument for economic nationalism.

Violent crime in Britain: the horrifying truth. Deals with muggings, rapes and other violent attacks on defenceless people, giving examples of specific cases. Calls for much tougher treatment of violent criminals.

This is OUR country. Leaflet questioning people on their views about race riots and multi-racialism and telling them that if they answer affirmatively their place is with the British National Party. Features vivid picture of riot area in flames.

These leaflets cost £4.50 per 1,000 with postage costs at £2.23 for 1,000, £2.65 for 2,000 and £3.10 for 3,000. Orders with cash to PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

B.N.P. POSTERS

Large posters (17.7in. x 25.2in.)

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Collage of 1981 riot photos, with BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Limited quantities left in stock. Not being reprinted.

Plain poster. Contains BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Remaining space empty for slogan to be filled in that is appropriate to the occasion. Available only to accredited BNP regional, branch or group Organisers.

These large-size posters cost: 1-9 at 12p each; 10-19 at 10p each; 20-49 at 8p each; 50 or over at 6p each. Estimate postage at weight of 20g for 1 poster.

Medium-sized posters (12.6in. x 17.7in.)

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Collage of 1985 riot photos.

Oppose the disarmers! Build up our forces! Make Britain strong! Photo of Royal Marine in action with machine gun.

She freezes in winter while Third World gets £1,000 million a year. Put British people before aliens! Photo of old lady by unfired fire.

Support Ulster: smash terrorism. Hang IRA murderers! Drawing of man holding hangman's rope with wife and youngster and flag in background.

Protect British jobs: ban imports! Special unemployment poster with photo of Japanese cars coming off boat.

CND are Moscow's puppets. Don't be fooled by them. Keep Britain's bomb. Drawing of Soviet Army General manipulating nuclear disarmers on puppet strings.

Protect our women and old folk: stamp out muggers! Drawing of typical mugging gang.

These posters contain the BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue and are priced: 1-9 at 12p each; 10-19 at 10p each; 20-49 at 8p each; 50 or over at 6p each. Postage should be estimated on the basis of one poster weighing 10g.

Orders with cash to PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

NEW B.N.P. STICKERS

New stickers with slogans:-

Fight subversion: smash Communism!

Put British people before aliens! (same as poster).

Start repatriation!

Make Britain strong! (same as poster).

Ban imports! (same as poster).

Stamp out muggers! (same as poster).

Hang IRA murderers! (same as poster).

Keep Britain's bomb! (same as poster).

Protect our young from child murderers: bring back the rope!

Scrap the Anglo-Irish Agreement: Keep Ulster British!

Love the white race: protect its future!

Abortion is child-murder: make it illegal!

Protect us from AIDS: outlaw homosexuality!

Get Britain out of the Common Market!

Stickers with BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Price: £4 per 1,000 plus 98p p&p. Orders with cash to PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

B.N.P. RECORDINGS

Rally '82: Speeches from the BNP national rally in London on October 16th 1982, the theme of which was "Unite and fight for Britain's future!"

Side 1: Includes speech by Charles Parker.

Side 2: Speech by John Tyndall.

Voices of Nationalism:

Side 1: Speeches from the Nationalist Unity rally in London on September 5th 1981. Hear John Tyndall, Kenneth McKilliam, Len Bearsford-Walker and others.

Side 2: Talk by John Tyndall on the theme: "The coming British Revolution".

Tyndall speaks I: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on theme of "Our Anglo-Saxon heritage" (about the worldwide dispersion of the peoples of British stock).

Side 2: Talk on theme of "Britain's economic crisis".

Tyndall speaks II: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on the theme of "The case for Nationalism" (the internationalist argument demolished).

Side 2: Talk on the theme of "Tragedy of the 20th Century (analysis of the Second World War)".

Tyndall speaks III: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on the theme of "Why we must repatriate".

Side 2: Talk on the theme of "Foundations of the national community" (Discourse on Racial Nationalism and its concepts of government and citizenship).

Cassette recordings available at £5.50 plus 18p p&p. Orders with cash to: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

B.N.P. BADGES

British National Party badges available for £1.25 post-free from PO Box 457, London SE20 7QE.

B.N.P. SHIELD

Attractively designed British National Party shield carved in wood and containing two crossed Union Jacks with the words "British National Party — for race and nation". Ideal for your mantelpiece or wall. Available at £15 post-free. Orders with cash to: Plymouth BNP, PO Box 75, Plymouth PL1 1SQ.

BRITISH NATIONALIST SONG TAPE

Containing 9 songs, including: **Boys of the bulldog breed; Britain is my home; White men awake!; My skin is white; Sons of Britain; Britain is a white man's land; Members of the BNP; Soldiers of the BNP and Dear Motherland.** Available at £3.50 plus 66p p&p. Copies of lyrics sent with each order. Orders with cash to Plymouth BNP, PO Box 75, Plymouth PL1 1SQ.

B.N.P. TIES, SELF-ADHESIVE STICKERS, BEER MATS, BALL PENS

Dark navy blue polyester necktie bearing BNP red, white and blue logo. Available at £4.50 post-free.

BNP round stickers bearing party logo with name and address. 2½in diameter: £4.60 per roll of 500 inc. p&p (collected £4 per roll); 2in diameter £4.25 per roll of 500 (collected £3.85 per roll); 1½in diameter: £3.25 per roll of 500 (collected £2.95 per roll).

Oblong BNP stickers with party logo, name and address, with slogans:- (1) **A new way forward for Britain;** (2) **Stop the riots — peace through repatriation;** (3) **Smash the IRA — keep Ulster British;** (4) **Release patriotic political prisoners;** (5) **Join us now! Make Britain a riot-free zone;** (6) **Our country — love it or lose it!** £4.70 per roll of 500 inc. p&p. Rolls of 100 stickers also available with different slogans — minimum order 500.

BNP beer mats with party logo, name and address. Slogan: **British Nationalism is working for our people — let's rebuild Britain now!** Ideal recruitment aid for leaving in pubs or for nationalist socials. Samples for £1 or packs for £3/£5/£10 inc. p&p.

BNP ball pens. Brown/gold retractable ball pen with

3 for £1 inc. p&p. White/blue ball pen 6 for £1 inc. p&p. Both types of pen stamped with party name.

Stick pen with clip; publicity pencil; publicity pencil with rubber; teric ball pen; super retractable pen. One of each type for £1 inc. p&p. All stamped with party name.

BNP branch fund cards. Sample card for 26p in stamps. 10 cards for £1.50 inc. p&p.

A4-size holocaust leaflet/poster. 100 for £3.40. Grim statistics about the forgotten victims of the real 20th century Soviet holocaust. Good for distribution to opinion-formers.

Orders with cash to Norwich BNP, PO Box 107, Norwich NR2 2SR.

B.N.P. PENS AND DIARIES

Pens bearing the slogan "British National Party — for race and nation". Sample for 22p post-free..

Orders with cash to Liverpool BNP, PO Box 72, Liverpool L69 8AJ.

CANDOUR

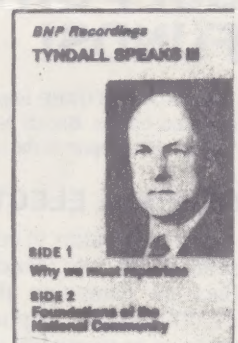
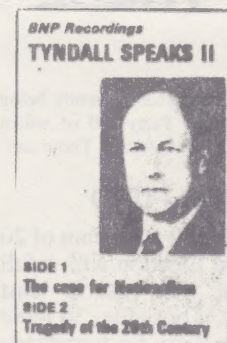
British views letter, founded by A.K. Chesterton to defend national sovereignty against the menace of international finance. Subscription £5 per year. Obtainable from: Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants. GU33 7DD.

THE THUNDERBOLT

Hard hitting paper for American and other white race patriots. Sample copy for £1 from: PO Box 1211, Marietta, Ga. 30061, U.S.A.

POPULAR ITEMS

Cassette recordings (below) and posters (bottom). Prices on this page



GREAT NATIONAL RALLY IN LONDON



Above: a section of the large audience.
Right: Ian Sloan addresses the meeting.

Photos by Richard Fawcus

SUPPORT THESE FUNDS!

THERE ARE THREE important funds currently being operated by the British National Party, all of which vitally need support in the immediate future. These are:-

GENERAL ELECTION FUND

The BNP aims to contest a minimum of 20 seats in the next General Election with a full back-up campaign that will cost at least £1,000 per seat — plus, if possible, 30 more seats so as to qualify the party for broadcasting time. In every area local funds are being launched for this purpose but we need in addition a national fund to supplement and, if necessary, underwrite these local funds. Please make cheques out to: British National Party General Election Fund.

HEADQUARTERS FUND

The BNP hopes this year to open a headquarters office in the London area staffed by a full-time office manager. We need money to finance this vital project. Some has already been raised but much more is required. Please make cheques out to: British National Party Headquarters Fund.

LEGAL DEFENCE FUND

Leading BNP activist Richard Edmonds and two colleagues are facing prosecution for taking a sledgehammer to the Nelson Mandela statue in London. Money is needed to pay for the defence and possibly for fines and damage. Please make out cheques to British National Party Legal Defence Fund.

All monies should be sent to: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.



BRITISH NATIONALIST

British Nationalist is a tabloid published in support of the British National Party, normally on a monthly basis. Sample copies will be sent on receipt of 24p (covering p&p). Subscription for 12 issues is £3.45 (British Isles) or £4.00 (overseas surface mail). Bulk rates are as follows:-

10 copies	£1.20	plus 34p post
25 copies	£2.70	plus 98p post
50 copies	£4.80	plus £1.82 post
100 copies	£8.40	plus £2.23 post
150 copies	£12.00	plus £2.44 post
200 copies	£15.00	plus £2.65 post
300 copies	£21.00	plus £2.80 post
400 copies	£26.40	plus £3.10 post
500 copies	£32.00)Bulk rates
1,000 copies	£62.00)by Roadline

Cheques/postal orders to *British Nationalist*, PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS. Please keep orders and enquiries concerning *British Nationalist* totally separate from other correspondence in order avoid confusion and delay.

BECAUSE OF the imprisonment of John Tyndall and John Morse, resulting in the BNP leader being unavailable to make his usual speech, it was feared that this year's national rally in London in October might suffer a reduced turn-out. This, however, proved not the case. An audience of well over 200 turned up and the rally was the most successful ever — showing the inner strength of the party under conditions of adversity. Speeches were made by many party officers from all over the country, ending in a really rousing address by acting leader Richard Edmonds, who told the audience that jailings would not stop the BNP from fighting on for Britain's survival.

John Tyndall sent a message to the meeting which was read out by the chairman for the day, Michael Easter. The message affirmed the two jailed men's resolve to continue the fight after their release with greater determination than ever.

IN THIS MAGAZINE there occur from time to time articles and reports which reflect unfavourably on some sections of the racial minorities in Britain, such as facts about crime, rioting, etc. These facts, and any opinions that are expressed in connection with them, are intended to persuade our readers of the failure of multi-racialism, not to encourage anyone to express hatred against members of racial minority groups. We oppose this hatred because it is entirely counter-productive and diverts attention from the real issue, which is that native British Whites and coloured immigrants should be SEPARATED — in the interests of both. There are a number of members of racial minorities who agree with us in this view, and we welcome their co-operation in achieving our common goal, which is peaceful and humane repatriation or resettlement of racial minorities in countries overseas.

We are fully aware, when we make reference to anti-social behaviour by racial minority members, that there is much anti-social behaviour also by native Whites, for instance football hooliganism, which is a mainly white phenomenon. When this anti-social behaviour by Whites occurs, we condemn it as much as we condemn similar behaviour by coloureds. Just as we feel it legitimate, however, to point out that football hooliganism is a form of behaviour for which Whites are mainly responsible, so we also maintain it to be legitimate, when racial minorities are implicated in certain forms of anti-social or criminal behaviour out of proportion to their numbers, to report this frankly and to discuss its implications for Britain's future.

In conclusion, we urge all those who feel angered by the results of the multi-racial experiment not to vent their anger upon innocent members of racial minorities, but to join with us in taking lawful political action to oppose the politicians who have created the problem.

BNP welcomes back jailed leaders



JOHN TYNDALL AND JOHN MORSE, the Editor of the BNP paper *British Nationalist*, who were jailed in July as a result of 'race hate' charges, were given a highly emotional welcome back to freedom at a great rally in London on November 15th, the day after their release from prison.

Despite the fact that the party's main rally for 1986 had been held, also in London, only 3 weeks earlier, over 200 people again turned up to welcome the two men home.

John Tyndall, in making the closing speech of the rally, gave the audience an account of his and his colleague's stay in prison and how they had made the most of their enforced idleness. He continued by saying that history had

often shown that today's 'jailbirds' could become tomorrow's rulers, while it had also shown that today's rulers, if they be guilty of treason against their people, could tomorrow receive their just deserts.

Mr. Tyndall ended his speech with a vow to the audience that his and John Morse's imprisonment had only made the two men more determined than ever to continue the fight for race and nation.

After the rally members enjoyed a pleasant social at a pub in the East End.

THE MAN WHO HELD THE FORT
Richard Edmonds (acting BNP leader in John Tyndall's absence) addresses the meeting welcoming back the two 'criminals'.

Yuletide greetings!

The Editor and staff of *Spearhead* take this opportunity of wishing all readers a happy Yuletide and a prosperous New Year.

TROUBLE WITH TYPESETTER

In the process of preparing this issue we have had considerable problems with our typesetting equipment, resulting in some delay in production. In order not to increase this delay, we have set some of the type for the issue with the machinery in less than perfect condition, and this may result in some loss of quality in parts of the type.

We felt that our readers would prefer to suffer this loss of quality than have the issue delayed further, and so we have proceeded with typesetting under imperfect conditions.

We offer readers our apologies for this lowering of quality, which should be remedied by next month.

David Owens' jail sentence upheld

DAVID OWENS, Leeds Organiser of the British National Party, had his 2-month jail sentence upheld on appeal at the Law Courts in London in October. Mr. Owens had in fact completed all but 17 days of the sentence at the time and had to go back to prison to serve the remainder.

Mr. Owens was convicted as a result of his part in distributing BNP literature in Leeds city centre, some of which was held to be liable to cause 'racial hatred'. At the first trial the judge when addressing the jury said that the truth contained in the literature was no defence!

Mr. Owens lost his job as a result of his conviction — unlike John Tyndall and John Morse, who fortunately were able to return to their normal employment on leaving prison.

David Owens is nevertheless unbowed by his sentence and loss of job and is more determined than ever to carry on the fight.

TYPESETTER & ORDINARY FUNDS

In the 4 months since we were last in publication £132.35 has been received in donations to the Typesetter Fund. At the same time the need for repairs and replacements to our machinery have made it necessary to up the fund target by £100, bringing it to £2,235.00. This leaves a figure of £411.65 still to be raised.

We hope our readers will contribute generously this month to both the Typesetter and ordinary funds, the latter of which owes the Typesetter Fund some hundreds of pounds due to it being depleted as a result of the Typesetter Fund appeal. All contributions should be sent to: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS. Would anyone requiring a receipt for a donation of less than £10 please enclose SAE.

Contact your local party unit

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is organised into active units extending over most of the areas of the United Kingdom. Below we give a list of the local addresses of the main units:-

NORTH LONDON

PO Box 462, Greenwood Road, Hackney, London E8 4HH

WEST LONDON

PO Box 33, Greenford, Middx. UB6 8DS

SOUTH LONDON

PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS

Bromley

PO Box 457, London SE20 7QE

EAST KENT

73 Shirkoak Park, Woodchurch, Ashford

DEVON & CORNWALL

PO Box 75, Plymouth PL1 1SQ

EAST ANGLIA (NORTH)

A9 Johnson Place, Norwich NR2 2SA

EAST ANGLIA (SOUTH)

2 Albert Road, Framlingham, Suffolk

EAST MIDLANDS

PO Box 148, Leicester LE3 2YD

BIRMINGHAM

PO Box 771, Great Barr, Birmingham B44 9LZ

STOKE-ON-TRENT

PO Box 320, Tunstall, Stoke

LIVERPOOL

PO Box 72, Liverpool L69 8AJ

MANCHESTER

PO Box 16, Salford M6 5EP

YORKSHIRE

Leeds & Bradford

PO Box 10, Bramley, Leeds 13

Wakefield

PO Box 42, Wakefield

Hull

PO Box 58, Hull HU6 7HR

TYNE & WEAR

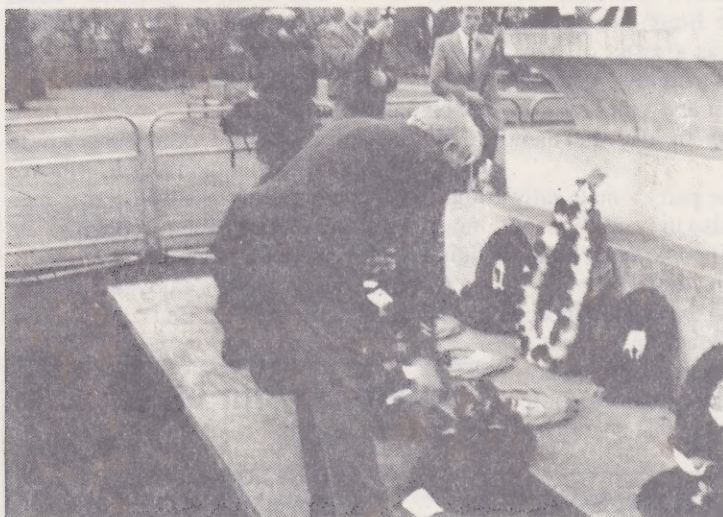
PO Box 8, South Shields NE33 1LP

SCOTLAND

PO Box 85, Glasgow G3 8UL

The BNP also has units in West Kent, Basingstoke (Hants), Gloucestershire, Hertfordshire, Bedford, Cambridge, Devizes (Wilts), Brierley Hill (W. Midlands), Coventry, Burton-on-Trent, Bolton & Bury, Warrington, Halifax, Sheffield and Cardiff. If you want to make contact with any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to Party Head Office at: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

Remembrance march and rally



THE CEREMONY
Phil Stone places BNP wreath



THE RALLY
Left to right: John Wood, Andrew Oxley, David Owens.

Photos by Harry C. Martin

DUE TO CONGESTION of the party calendar in October and November, with an extra rally in London, attendance at the Remembrance Day march and rally held by the BNP in York was down in numbers a little this year. Nevertheless, a dignified procession proceeded to the local Cenotaph, where a wreath was laid in memory of the war dead. At the rally following Andrew Oxley, John Wood and David Owens were among the speakers.*

The event won much publicity in the Northern newspapers.

NEW GROUPS IN CARDIFF AND COVENTRY

Two new active units of the British National Party have recently been sent up in Cardiff and Coventry and their members are working hard there to spread the message of the BNP.

The formation of the Cardiff group is extremely welcome, establishing once again a foothold for the party in Wales, which was lost after the folding up of the Carmarthen group 2 years ago.

MEETING BAN BEATEN IN GLASGOW

THE IMPACT made by the British National Party in Scotland continues to provoke hysteria among opposition groups. On the announcement of the BNP's St. Andrew's Day rally in Glasgow for the 29th November, two organisations declared their intention to stage protest marches on the day and to get the rally stopped. The Scottish International Labour Council and the Scottish (sic) Asian Action Committee both held marches through the city on the same day as the BNP was due to hold its meeting.

The attempt to stop the meeting threatened to be successful when the BNP's first meeting place booking was cancelled after threats from the opposition. Another venue was found, however, and the rally proceeded.

Due to the loss of some people in redirection from one meeting place to the other, and to the closeness of the rally to the big London meeting of 2 weeks previously, the attendance was down on last year. About 60-70 assembled in the new hall to hear speeches by Stuart Millson, Gus McLeod and John Tyndall, with Eric Brand acting as chairman.

After the rally an enjoyable social was held at a nearby Glasgow pub.

One of the leaflets put out in opposition to the BNP rally (right).

DEFEND MULTI-RACIAL SCOTLAND



SAY NO TO RACISM

Sponsored by
Scottish International Labour Council
Glasgow District Trades Council
Glasgow District Labour Party

Find out about the British National Party

Send 25p for information pack

To:
P.O. BOX 446
LONDON SE23 2LS

Name

Address

I enclose